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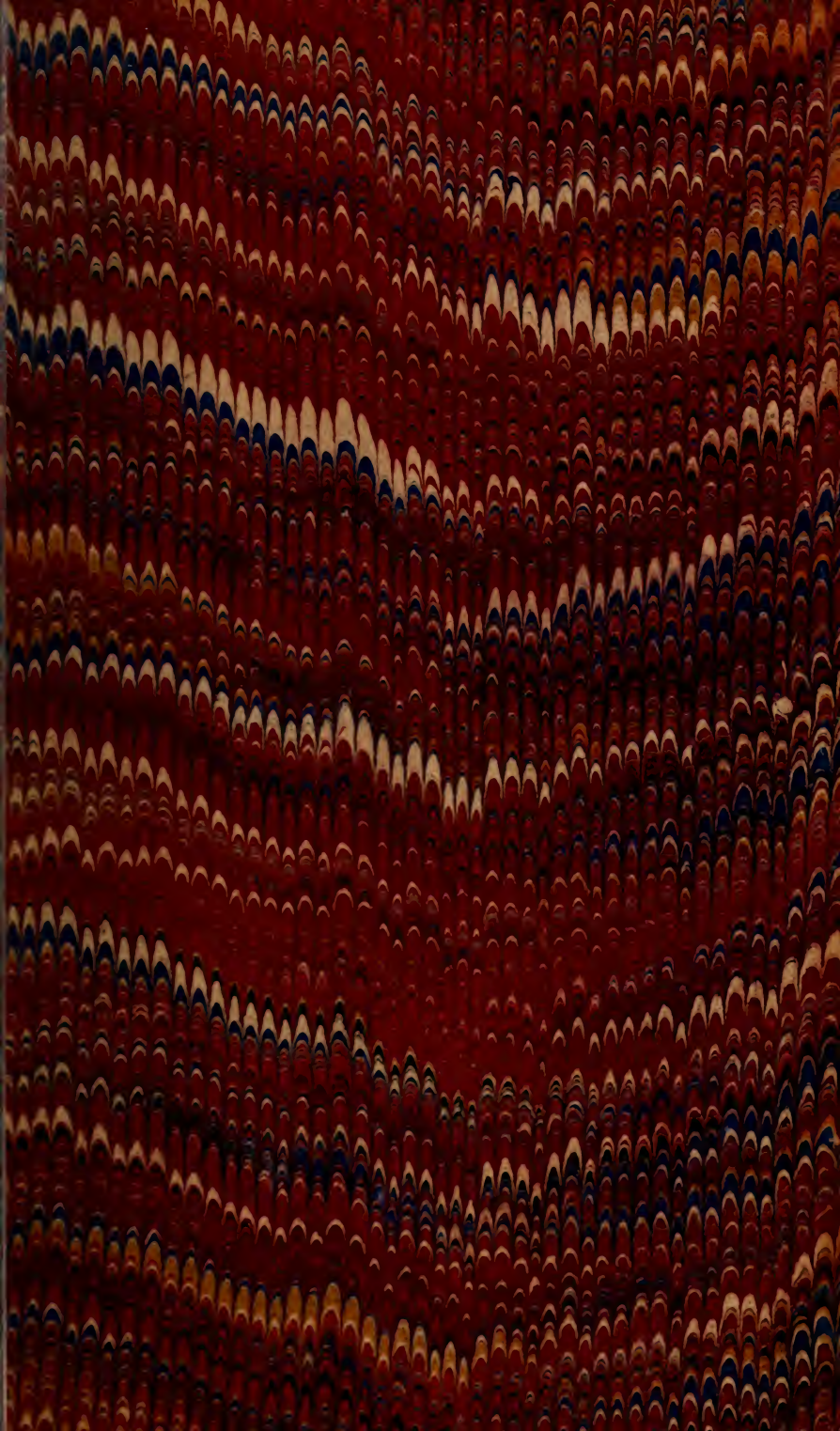
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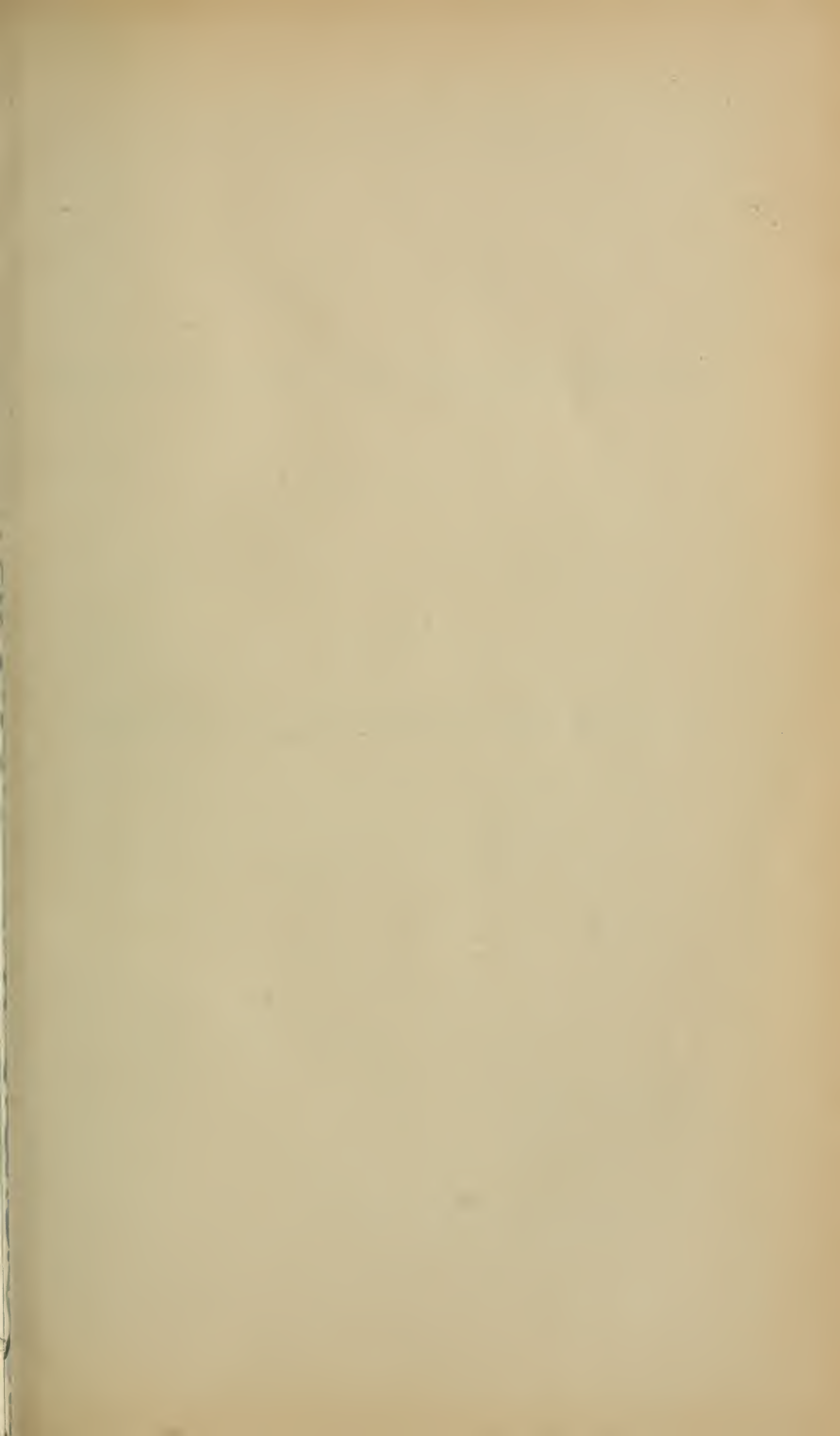
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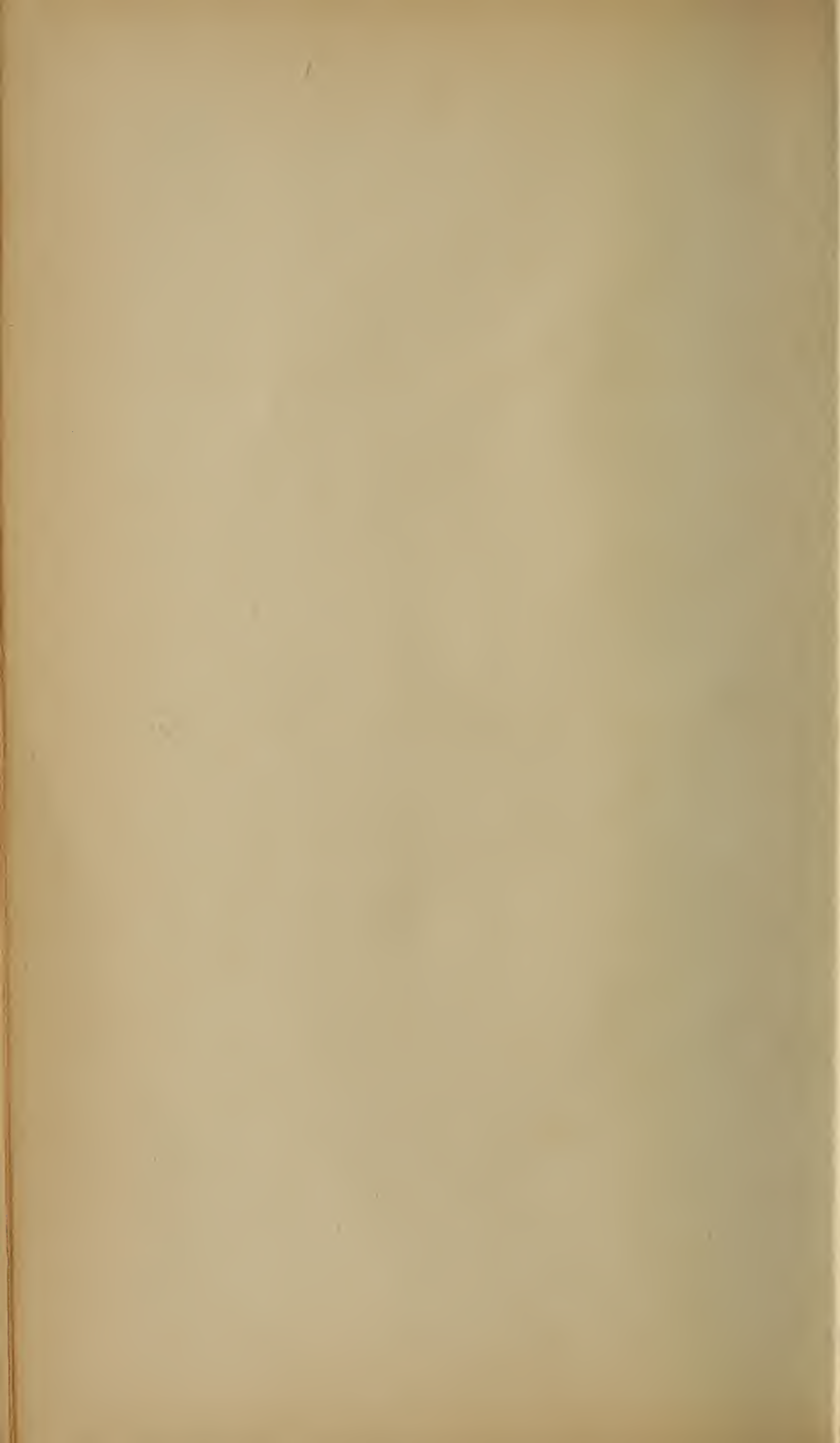
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.







THIRTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ILLINOIS
LEGISLATIVE HAND-BOOK,

COMPRISING

FORMS, RULES, LAWS,

AND OTHER

INFORMATION FOR MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

30TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

—
BY JAS. K. MAGIE.
—

SPRINGFIELD:

E. L. MERRITT & CO. PRINTERS.

1877.

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CALENDAR FOR 1877.



| 1877 | | | | | | | 1877 | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|----------|----------|--------|----------|---------|--------|---------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wed'sday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wed'sday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
| Jan. 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | July 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| Feb. 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | Aug. 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| Mar. 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | Sept. 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| Apr. 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | Oct. 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| May 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | Nov. 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| Jun. 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | Dec. 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |

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STATE OFFICERS.

GOVERNOR,

SHELBY M. CULLOM,
Springfield, Sangamon County.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

ANDREW SHUMAN,
Evanston, Cook County.

SECRETARY OF STATE,

GEORGE H. HARLOW,
Pekin, Tazewell County.

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,

THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
Nashville, Washington County.

TREASURER,

EDWARD RUTZ,
Belleville, St. Clair County.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

JAMES K. EDSALL,
Dixon, Lee County.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

SAMUEL M. ETTER,
Bloomington, McLean County.

ILLINOIS MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| Dist | Forty-Fourth Congress | Politics. | Forty-Fifth Congress. | Politics. |
|------|--------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1. | Bernard G. Caulfield... | Dem.... | William Aldrich..... | Rep. |
| 2. | Carter H. Harrison.... | Dem.... | Carter H. Harrison.... | Dem. |
| 3. | John V. Le Moyne.... | Dem.... | Lorenzo Brentano..... | Rep. |
| 4. | Stephen A. Hurlbut... | Rep.... | William Lathrop..... | Rep. |
| 5. | Horatio C. Burchard.. | Rep.... | Horatio C. Burchard.. | Rep. |
| 6. | Thomas J. Henderson.. | Rep.... | Thomas J. Henderson.. | Rep. |
| 7. | Alexander Campbell... Ind..... | Ind..... | Philip C. Hayes..... | Rep. |
| 8. | Greenbury L. Fort.... | Rep.... | Greenbury L. Fort.... | Rep. |
| 9. | Richard H. Whiting. . | Rep. . | Thomas A. Boyd..... | Rep. |
| 10. | John C. Bagby..... | Ind..... | Benjamin F. Marsh.... | Rep. |
| 11. | Scott Wyke..... | Dem.... | Robert M. Knapp..... | Dem. |
| 12. | William M. Springer.. | Dem.... | William M. Springer.. | Dem. |
| 13. | Adlai E. Stevenson.... | Ind..... | Thomas F. Tipton..... | Rep. |
| 14. | Joseph G. Cannon.... | Rep.... | Joseph G. Cannon.... | Rep. |
| 15. | John R. Eden..... | Dem.... | John R. Eden..... | Dem. |
| 16. | Wm. A. J. Sparks.... | Dem.,... | Wm. A. J. Sparks..... | Dem. |
| 17. | William R. Morrison.. | Dem.... | William R Morrison.. | Dem. |
| 18. | William Hartzell..... | Dem.... | William Hartzell..... | Dem. |
| 19. | William B. Anderson.. | Ind..... | Richard W. Townshend | Dem. |

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

| Dist | Names. | Politics. | Post Office. | County. |
|------|--------------------------|-----------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. | James Morgan..... | Rep.... | Chicago..... | Cook. |
| 2. | Conrad L. Neihoff..... | Dem.... | " | " |
| 3. | Samuel B. Chase..... | Rep.... | " | " |
| 4. | Henry E. Hunt..... | Rep.... | Dundee..... | Kane |
| 5. | Edward B. Warner..... | Rep ... | Morrison..... | Whitesides. |
| 6. | Henry A. Ainsworth.... | Rep.... | Moline..... | Rock Island. |
| 7. | Amos Savage..... | Rep.... | Lockport | Will. |
| 8. | Clinton C. Campbell.... | Rep.... | Kankakee..... | Kankakee. |
| 9. | Talmadge J. Hale..... | Rep.... | Galesburg..... | Knox. |
| 10. | Robert J. Cabeen. | Dem.... | Kelthsburg ... | Mercer. |
| 11. | Levi T. Whitesides..... | Dem.... | Whiteball..... | Greene. |
| 12. | Edward Scott..... | Dem.... | Jacksonville ... | Morgan. |
| 13. | John N. Anthony..... | Rep.... | Washington.... | Tazewell. |
| 14. | William T. Moffett..... | Rep.... | Decatur | Macon. |
| 15. | William Gilmore..... | Dem.... | Edgewood | Effingham. |
| 16. | Ephraim M. Gilmore.... | Dem.... | Litchfield..... | Montgomery |
| 17. | Frederick Sunkle..... | Dem.. | Belleville | St. Clair. |
| 18. | John S. Crum..... | Rep.... | Vienna..... | Johnson. |
| 19. | Valentine S. Benson..... | Dem.... | McLeansboro .. | Hamilton. |

BOARDING PLACES.

Members and others attending upon the Legislature, may find good rooms and board, with private families, at the following places:

MRS. CAMPBELL, east side of South Fourth Street, between Edwards and Cook streets. Pleasant family and good location.

J. F. FLEMING, 439, West Edwards street. Pleasant rooms, and first class board. Conveniently located near the State House.

MRS. G. C. COLE, 415, North Fifth street. Rooms well furnished, and containing stoves and gas jets.

T. H. RAINEY, 408, South Fourth street. Four rooms conveniently located.

MRS. M. A. GARLAND, 422, South Fifth street. Good accommodations for four or five gentlemen boarders.

MRS. MILLION, 308, N. Fifth street, near Madison.

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PREFATORY REMARKS.

I have been induced to prepare this publication from a belief that at least some of the information it contains will be found of much use to members of the general assembly and their officers. The people of this state, at the election for members of the legislature, are disposed to make sweeping changes, and it is an exceptional case when a member is re-elected. Hence it is that most of the members come to the capital seeking information in modes of procedure in legislative practice. Other states have authorized, by law, the publication of Manuals similar to the one here presented, which are furnished to members as an aid and a guide in legislative proceedings. This publication has been very hastily prepared, and is issued at this time in order that the matter of a similar biennial publication may be duly considered by the general assembly, and authorized if regarded with favor. A bill was introduced at the last session providing for the publication of a Legislative Manual, but it received little or no consideration, from the fact that but few comprehended the scope or the utility of the publication proposed. The authority for such publication should be conferred upon the Secretary of State, and he will then be able, upon the arrival of members elect in the city, to place in their hands such information as will be of great help in the organization of either House, as well as in other modes of procedure.

The book should also contain a variety of such statistical information as may be of use in forming judgment upon matters to be legislated upon. This book is meagre compared with what it should be. I could not undertake to produce a book of the standard required without some guarantee of recompense for my labors, or for expenses incurred. As it is, I have been at no little expense in the preparation of this volume, with the chances largely against me of receiving my money back. But having been for eight years a Clerk in the Legislature I have felt the need of a publication like this. I have seen the House organized when all the preliminary work fell upon two or three persons who happened to be posted in the modes of procedure. I have seen officers of the Legislature elected whose first business was to hunt up old officers or old members to learn the intricate points in their duties. I have known clerks to proceed for weeks upon some false system, only to learn by experience what a book of this nature might teach them in a few minutes. The experience of ages has operated to establish certain rules and principles in legislative practice, which, when known, are valuable guides to rapid and harmonious action. It is not, however, to be expected that even the wise and the learned can know all the rules and principles applicable in a particular Legislature without special instruction. As constitutions and laws vary, so do modes of procedure vary, and this book recognizes the customs and precedents which have become established in this State.

It is the practice in some of the States to make the Clerk of the House a salaried officer, by the year, who has charge of all the preliminary work and also of the subsequent work necessarily attendant upon the Legislature. The preliminary work pertains to the prepara-

tion of blanks, books, papers, and all such articles as an experienced officer will know are essential in the proper procedure of a Legislature. When there is a guiding mind, invested with proper authority, the work of preparation may not only be thorough, but it may have system, correctness, and adaptation, running through all subsequent proceedings. As it is, the newly elected officers are often obliged to work at a disadvantage until they can be supplied with such blanks, blank-books, and other articles necessary in the proper performance of their duties.

The work of a clerk subsequent to the session pertains to the preparation, indexing and publication of the journals of the two houses and also to the filing away in proper order of the papers, books, etc., of the House. No person can be more competent to perform these duties than the Clerk of the House. I make these remarks and suggestions because I have thought that hitherto there has been too little system and organization in the clerical work of the two houses, resulting in blunders, and complications, and often in expensive litigation because of imperfection in the records of the journal. It must necessarily be so when there is no permanent officer to gather, preserve and apply the wisdom of experience in all the varied and complicated duties of the clerk of a legislative body.

In this publication I have made reference more especially to proceedings in the House. It would only be repetition to go over the same procedure for the Senate.

A limited number of this edition is issued in advance of the organization of the general assembly for prior use. After the officers are elected, the committees appointed, and the rules adopted, an edition neatly and

handsomely bound will be immediately issued containing the list of standing committees, officers, rules, and such other information as shall be deemed proper or essential. The list of members, with ages, nativity, occupation, etc., is incomplete, but in the next edition will be thoroughly revised and corrected; and to this end it is requested that members will cordially assist in giving to the publisher all necessary information that may be called for. A column has been left in which to insert the boarding place of each member after the same shall have been selected. It is often the case that members are sent for on important business, and telegrams arrive, and their whereabouts unknown, hence the necessity of this column.

J. K. M.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 30, 1876.

RULES OF PROCEEDING
IN THE
LEGISLATURE
OF THE
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

PRELIMINARY TO ORGANIZATION.

The members elect to the General Assembly usually arrive in the capital city a few days prior to the day fixed by the Constitution for their meeting. This time is occupied in making acquaintance, looking after rooms and board, and canvassing for the officers of the two Houses.

The House and Senate meet independent of each other in party caucus. The time of meeting is usually the evening previous to the first day of the General Assembly. Notices are posted at the leading hotels, giving time and place of meeting of the different caucuses.

The chief business of each caucus is to lay out a line of action by which it agrees to be governed in the temporary and permanent organization of the House to which it may belong. Candidates for the various offices are selected, and a committee on temporary organization appointed. This committee will meet the next morning and arrange a programme for the day. If precedent be followed, the committee will select temporary officers, and will also designate the members upon whose motion they shall be nominated. The dominant party will take care to have their temporary candidates duly notified in order that they may be prepared to enter at once upon their duties, when elected.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

Each House will meet at 12 o'clock, noon, as required by Article IV, Section 9, of the Constitution, which is as follows:

The sessions of the General Assembly shall commence at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Wednesday after the first Monday in January, in the year next ensuing the election of members thereof, and at no other time, unless as provided by this Constitution. A majority of the members elected to each House shall constitute a quorum. Each House shall determine the rules of its proceedings, and shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its members; shall choose its own officers; and the Senate shall choose a temporary President to preside when the Lieutenant Governor shall not attend as President, or shall act as Governor. The Secretary of State shall call the House of Representatives to order at the opening of each new assembly, and preside over it until a temporary presiding officer shall have been chosen and shall take his seat.

The House comes to order at the call of the Secretary of State; and, if a Chaplain be present, prayer is then offered. The Secretary of State, who, in the opening proceedings is accompanied by his Clerk, then directs him to call the roll of members elect, and each member elect as his name is called will rise and answer "Here." The Secretary of State will then inform the House that he is prepared to entertain a nomination for a temporary presiding officer. The chairman of the caucus committee on temporary organization, of the dominant party, will then rise and place in nomination for temporary presiding officer the name of the member who may have been agreed upon for that office. It is not usual for the minority party to present any candidate for temporary presiding officer. If no party has a majority, and no previous agreement is entered into in regard to temporary organization, then a useless contest may ensue, which all parties would do better to avoid.

A presiding officer having been chosen, the Secretary of State will then name a committee to wait upon the person chosen and conduct him to the chair. This duty being performed, the Secretary of State welcomes the presiding officer and introduces him to the House as the officer they have chosen, and immediately vacates the chair. The presiding officer, who will now be recognized as "Mr. Speaker," greets the House with such remarks as may befit the occasion, and will then announce that nominations for temporary Clerk are in

order. A member from whose district the person agreed upon for temporary Clerk has been chosen, will then rise and say—

Mr. Speaker:

The Speaker responds—

The gentleman from—(*naming his county*).

The member then proceeds—

I have the honor to place in nomination for the office of temporary Clerk of this House — — — of — — — county.

The nomination being seconded, the Speaker will then rise and put it to vote, and declare the result.

The Speaker then says—

Mr. — — — having been elected temporary clerk of this House he will please come forward and assume the duties thereof.

The Clerk then comes forward and is presented to the House as their temporary Clerk.

The Speaker then announces that nominations for assistant clerks and doorkeepers are in order.

To save time, a resolution embodying the names of temporary officers and the respective offices for which they are named, may be prepared, and a member, who has been designated by the caucus committee, will then rise and address the Speaker, and, having been recognized, will say:

I desire to offer a resolution naming temporary officers, and move its adoption.

The Secretary of State having appointed a requisite number of temporary pages, one of them will take the resolution to the Clerk's desk.

The Speaker will say—

The Clerk will read the resolution:

The Clerk having read the resolution, and the motion for its adoption having been seconded, the Speaker will rise and put the same to vote and declare the result:

The Speaker will then say—

The officers just chosen will please take their respective positions and enter at once upon their duties.

The Doorkeepers will then take charge of the entrances to the bar of the House, and perform the duties assigned to such officers.

The assistant clerks will immediately repair to the Clerk's desk and take charge of the resolution already adopted, and make minutes of the proceedings already had, and of all subsequent proceedings until the permanent officers are elected and sworn.

The House being now temporarily organized, any business looking to permanent organization is in order, among which may be mentioned—

A resolution adopting rules and principles of parliamentary law.

The appointment of a committee on credentials.

The appointment of a committee to wait upon a Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court, and request his presence to administer the oath of office to the members elect.

The adoption of rules may be embodied in a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the rules and principles of parliamentary law, as laid down in Cushing's Manual (or Jefferson's, as may be desired) be adopted, for the government of this House, during its temporary organization.

The appointment of a Committee on Credentials, with proper instructions, may be embodied in a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Speaker, *pro tem.*, appoint a committee of five, on Credentials, that the Clerk be instructed to call the Representative Districts, in numerical order, and that the members elect, as their respective districts shall be called, present to said committee their certificates of election, and that said committee examine the same, and report the names of the members elect to this House.

The above resolution, being adopted, the Speaker will immediately name the committee, whereupon the committee will repair to the Clerk's desk, and the Clerk will proceed to call, "District No. 1," and the three members elect from that district will come forward, and deliver into the hands of the committee their respective

certificates of election, and then retire to their seats. Each district will be called in like manner.

The Constitution requires that the officer to administer the oath to members of the General Assembly shall be a Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court.

A committee being appointed to wait upon such officer, a motion to adjourn, to a given hour on the following day, will be in order. The Clerk will always enter in his journal the hour at which the House adjourns.

THE SENATE.

Where proceedings are similar, the forms prescribed for the House may be observed in the Senate. The constitution prescribes that the Lieutenant-Governor shall preside in the Senate, but in the absence of such officer, the Senate chooses its President from one of its members. In the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, the last presiding officer of the Senate, if he be a member holding over, will call the Senate to order, and announce that the first business in order is the election of a Chairman for the temporary organization of the Senate. A Chairman being elected, and conducted to the chair, will announce the election of a Secretary, *pro tempore*, to be in order.

The Secretary, *pro tem.*, and other temporary officers, being elected, the Chairman will instruct the Secretary to call the roll of Senators holding over, which duty being performed, the Chairman will then instruct the Secretary to call the roll of the Senators elect. After the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, similar proceedings to those laid down for the House will follow, until a President, *pro tempore*, and permanent officers are elected.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Each House will re-assemble promptly, at the hour to which it adjourned. After the reading of the journal, the first business in order will be a report from the Committee on Credentials, which, being read and adopted, a report from the committee to wait on a

Judge, will be in order. If the Judge be present the Speaker may call upon the members elect, who have been reported by the Committee on Credentials as entitled to seats as members of the House, to rise and be sworn. The Judge will then administer the oath to the members in a body.

The Clerk having previously prepared the form of oath required by the constitution, each member will come forward, as his name is called by the Clerk, and subscribe to the oath prepared for him. The Clerk will call, in alphabetical order, only as fast as members may sign and return to their seats. After all have subscribed their names, the Judge will take charge of the affidavits, and, at his convenience, will subscribe his name in due form, after which he will return them to the Clerk, who will deposit the same with the Secretary of State.

Nominations for Speaker are now in order.

The Clerk, having previously prepared a blank called a "Roll-call," may write at the top of the page the names of those who may be placed in nomination for Speaker. It is seldom that more than two are nominated. The Speaker, *pro tem.*, will announce the names of those placed in nomination, and will say—

Gentlemen: As your names are called, each member will please vote for the candidate who may be his choice. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk will then proceed to call the roll, and each member will vote, *viva voce*, for the candidate of his choice. The Clerk will *mark* opposite the name of the member voting, and under the name of the member voted for. After the call is completed, the Clerk will count the number of marks each candidate received and note them at the foot of the page, and pass the same to the Speaker, who will announce the same to the House.

If no candidate has received a majority of all the votes, the balloting must be repeated until an election is reached.

When a candidate shall have received a majority of all the votes, the Speaker, *pro tem.*, will announce—

Mr. ——— having received a majority of all the votes given for Speaker, I hereby declare him duly elected Speaker of this House.

A motion will then be in order that the Speaker, *pro tem.*, appoint a committee of three to wait upon the Speaker just elected and conduct him to the chair. One of this committee should be the minority candidate for Speaker.

The Speaker being conducted to the chair, the Speaker, *pro tem.*, will present him to the House, and retire with the committee to the body of the House.

The Speaker, after such remarks as may befit the occasion, will announce that nominations for Clerk are now in order.

Nominations being made, the Speaker will announce the names of the candidates, and will instruct the Clerk to call the roll, and similar proceedings as in the election of Speaker will be had, until the result is announced.

To save time, the remaining officers of the House may be embodied in a resolution, and offered by a member for adoption, thus—

Resolved. That the following named persons be and they are hereby declared elected to the respective offices for which they are named:

First Assistant Clerk—
Second Assistant Clerk—
Third Assistant Clerk—
Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk—
First Assistant Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk—
Second Assistant Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk—
Doorkeeper—
First Assistant Doorkeeper—
Second Assistant Doorkeeper—
Postmaster—
Assistant Postmaster—

The officers being chosen, the Speaker will request that they come forward in front of the Clerk's desk and be sworn. The usual oath prescribed in the Constitution for civil officers may be administered by any person competent to administer oaths in this State.

The officers being sworn they will take their respective positions, and the temporary officers will retire.

A resolution like the following is now in order:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be instructed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has met and organized by the election of —(Here insert the names of all the officers with their official titles.)

The Clerk will need no other instruction than the adoption of the resolution. (*The manner of delivering and receiving messages is given under its proper head.*)

The following resolution will now be in place:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker to wait on the Governor and inform him that the House of Representatives is now organized and prepared to receive such communications as he may deem proper to make.

The committee being appointed and announced, the following is quite essential:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to report rules for the government of this House, to consist of the Speaker, as chairman, and six members.

DRAWING OF SEATS.

The drawing or choosing of seats is an established custom, and seems to be necessary. There have been different modes suggested, but the adoption of the following resolution seems to have governed more generally than any other:

Resolved, That immediately after the adoption of this resolution, the seats shall be vacated, and the Clerk of this House is hereby instructed to place in a box the name of each member on a separate piece of paper, thoroughly mixed; that he then proceed to draw from said box one of said slips of paper at a time, and announce the name thereon, and the member named will then select his seat for the session; and the Clerk will proceed until all the names are drawn from the box.

CANVASSING RETURNS FOR STATE OFFICERS.

In pursuance of Section 4, of Article V, of the Constitution, the House, after its organization, and before proceeding to any other business, is required to open and publish the returns of the election for such State officers as may have been voted for at the preceding election. This must be done in the presence of a majority of each House of the General Assembly. A resolution, inviting the Senate to meet with the House at a given time is in order. The following is a proper form:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein. That the two Houses of the General Assembly meet in joint session in the Hall of Representatives, on —, the — inst., at — o'clock, --- M., for the

purpose of opening and publishing the returns of the election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer and Attorney-General, in pursuance of Section 4, Article V, of the Constitution.

Upon notice that the Senate has concurred in the resolution, at the appointed time the Speaker will direct the Doorkeeper to see that a sufficient number of seats are vacated on the side of the hall to the right hand of the Speaker to accommodate the members of the Senate. The members will approach the door of the Hall of Representatives, preceded by their President and Secretary, marching two abreast. The assistant secretaries will march in the rear, and the Sergeant-at-Arms will follow, bearing the gavel of the President. They will be received at the door by the Doorkeeper, who will advance a few steps up the middle aisle, and say—

Mr. Speaker:

The Speaker will respond—

The Doorkeeper.

The Doorkeeper will then announce—

The Honorable Senate.

The Speaker will then, by three strokes of the gavel, direct the members of the House to rise; and the Senate will advance and take the seats assigned to them. The President of the Senate will sit at the right hand of the Speaker, and the secretaries will take seats at the Clerk's desk. The Sergeant-at-Arms will deliver into the hands of the President his gavel, and will then take a seat at his right hand. The Doorkeeper, when not otherwise engaged in his duties, which take him to all parts of the Hall, will occupy a seat at the left of the Speaker. As soon as the Senate is seated, the Speaker, by one stroke of the gavel, will direct the members of the House to be seated.

The Speaker always presides in a joint session, and he will now declare the General Assembly convened in joint session for the purpose of opening and publishing the returns of the election for State officers.

A motion for a call of the joint session should now be made.

The motion being carried, the President of the Senate will rise and instruct the Secretary to call the roll of the Senate. The call being made, the Secretary will note the absentees, and hand his roll to the President, who will announce the result.

A quorum of the Senate being present, the Speaker will instruct the Clerk to call the roll, and will, in like manner, declare the result.

A quorum of the joint session appearing present, the Speaker will now proceed to open the sealed returns, and will read the same. The Clerk will make the necessary tabular lists, and a result being reached, the Speaker will announce—

— — — having received the highest number of votes cast for Governor, he is hereby declared duly elected Governor of the State of Illinois for the term of four years from the second Monday in January of the present year.

In like manner the result will be declared in the case of each officer elected.

If two or more have an equal, and the highest number of votes, the General Assembly shall, by joint ballot, choose one of such persons.

The canvass being completed, the joint session, on motion, will adjourn; the House remaining in session until formally adjourned.

The Senate will retire to its chamber for formal adjournment.

The record of the proceedings of the joint session in the House must be duly recorded in the Senate journal as well as that of the House.

INAUGURATION OF STATE OFFICERS.

The Constitution fixes the term of the State officers as commencing on the second Monday of January, and the ceremony of inauguration usually takes place on that day.

As initiatory thereto the following resolution may originate in either House:

Resolved, by the ———, the ——— concurring herein, that the two Houses of the General Assembly will meet in joint session in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Monday, January —, at — o'clock —, M., for the purpose of witnessing the inauguration of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and other State officers elect of the State of Illinois.

A joint resolution, appointing a committee of three, on the part of the House, and two on the part of the Senate, to wait on the officers elect and inform them of their election, and to request their attendance at the joint session, will be in order.

A similar resolution, appointing a committee of three, to request the presence of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in order that one may be present to administer the oath to the officers elect, would also be proper.

The same order will be observed in convening the joint session, as previously described.

The retiring State officers, without formal invitation, should be present at the inauguration ceremonies.

The oath may be administered to the officers elect in a body, and they will subscribe to the same on printed forms, furnished by the Clerk, and after being certified by the Judge administering the oath, they will be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

The oaths being administered, the Governor will deliver his inaugural address.

The joint session will adjourn in formal manner, as previously described.

Upon the adjournment of the joint session, each retiring State officer will invite his successor to his private office, and will surrender to his charge the department over which he has presided.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

By a law of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, each House of the General Assembly shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, when a Senator is to be elected, name a person for such office. The law is published elsewhere in this volume. The mode of procedure is as follows:

A resolution is adopted making the naming of a Senator a special order for a given hour on the day named. At the hour appointed, the Speaker will announce the special order, and a call of the House will be in order, and all absentees will be noted. A quorum being present, the Speaker will announce that nominations for a Senator to represent the State of Illinois in

Congress, are now in order. The roll being called, members will vote, *viva voce*, and the name of the person who shall receive a majority of the whole number of votes cast shall be entered on the journal. The law further provides—

“If either House shall fail to give such majority to any person on said day, that fact shall be entered on the journal. At twelve o'clock, meridian, of the day following that on which proceedings are required to take place, as aforesaid, the members of the two Houses shall convene in joint assembly, and the journal of each House shall then be read, and if the same person shall have received a majority of all the votes in each House, such person shall be declared duly elected Senator to represent said State in the Congress of the United States; but if the same person shall not have received a majority of the votes in each House, or if either House shall have failed to take proceedings as required by this act, the joint Assembly shall then proceed to choose, by a *viva voce* vote of each member present, a person for the purpose aforesaid, and the person having a majority of all the votes of the said joint Assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both Houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected; and in case no person shall receive such majority on the first day, the joint Assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock, meridian, of each succeeding day during the sessions of the Legislature, and take at least one vote until a Senator shall be elected.”

An election of Senator having been made, the Speaker, upon the retirement of the Senate, announces the result of the joint meeting. The President of the Senate, on resuming the chair in the Senate, announces such result.

The Clerk will enter in the journals of the House a record of the proceedings had in the Senate relating to the election of a Senator, and the Secretary of the Senate will enter in the journal of that body, in like manner, a record of the proceedings had in the House.

These entries consist of a brief statement of the fact that the two Houses, having met, pursuant to joint resolution and the statute, to compare nominations for Senator, they were found to agree in such and such a name, or disagree, as the case may be, and that the Speaker thereupon announced the election of the person on whom the two Houses had concurred, or, in the event of a disagreement between the two, that the joint meeting proceeded to ballot, and that such and such a result was announced by the Speaker in joint meeting; and that such announcement was repeated by the Speaker, after the Senate had retired, or by the President of the Senate, on resuming his seat in the Senate Chamber.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

The officers of the House are recognized and established under Rule 51, which is as follows:

The officers of the House shall be a Clerk and three assistants, a Reading Clerk (*to be appointed by the Speaker*), an Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk and two assistants, a Postmaster and one assistant, a Doorkeeper and two assistants, and such other officers as the House may determine; each of whom shall take an oath of office.

In addition to the above, the House usually authorizes the Speaker to appoint such additional help as circumstances require. Under such authority the Speaker usually appoints ten or twelve pages, a mail carrier, four policemen and four janitors. Those appointed by authority of a resolution are not deemed officers, and are not required to be sworn.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Speaker.—The duties of Speaker are prescribed in the rules of the House. Every officer of the House is subordinate to the Speaker in all that relates to his official duty. The employes appointed by him are especially under his direction.

Among the general duties of the Speaker may be mentioned—

To open the session, at the time to which the House is adjourned, by taking the chair and calling the members to order;

To announce the business before the House in the order in which it is to be acted upon;

To put to vote all questions which are regularly moved, or which necessarily arise in the course of proceedings, and to announce the result;

To restrain the members, when engaged in debate, within the rules of order;

To enforce on all occasions the observance of order and decorum among the members;

To represent and stand for the House, declaring its will, and obeying its commands;

The Speaker may call a member to the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day;

In the absence of the Speaker, the House will elect a

Speaker, *pro tempore*, whose office shall cease on the return of the Speaker.

The pay and mileage allowed to each member of the the General Assembly shall be certified by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, and entered on the journals, and published at the close of each session.

Clerk.—The Clerk has the care and custody of all the papers and records of the House. He must apportion, systematize and personally supervise the labor of his assistants, and when not called therefrom by more important duties, should officiate in person at the reading desk. The duties of his subordinates are properly his duties, as all are performed under his direction, and he is responsible for any deficiencies. He is required to endorse on every bill introduced the number thereof, the name of the member introducing it, the date of introduction, and the several orders taken thereon. When a bill passes the House, the Clerk must certify to the same, and at the foot of the bill note the day on which it was passed. At the close of the session he must turn over to the Secretary of State the books, bills, documents and papers in the possession of the House, correctly labeled, folded and classified.

First Assistant Clerk.—In the apportionment of work at the Clerk's desk, the duty of taking the minutes of the proceedings have usually been assigned to the First Assistant. He should be quick and expert in writing, and not unused to reporting the proceedings of meetings. He is expected to know the name of every member, in order to properly note by whom every motion is made. He should have some knowledge of parliamentary proceedings, so that his minutes may not only harmonize with the proceedings actually had, but with the ordinary rules of parliamentary law. He will assist the Journal Clerk as opportunity may offer. He will preserve the minutes of each day and file them.

Second Assistant Clerk.—To the Second Assistant is assigned the duty of writing up the journal, from the minutes taken by the First Assistant. The journal of each day is required to be written up before the time of the next meeting. After the journal is completed, it

should be bound together in convenient form, with heavy paper cover, and numbered and endorsed conspicuously with the day and month, and when approved should be carefully filed, so that the journal of any given day may be readily produced upon a call for the same.

Third Assistant Clerk.—The duties of the Third Assistant pertain to the custody of the printed bills, the distribution of the same, and the keeping of the bill register; also the keeping of a book in which receipts for all bills given to committees are recorded. He will also take charge of all bills, resolutions, &c., which are referred to committees, and see that the same are properly delivered and receipted for.

Reading Clerk.—This officer, as implied in the title, will officiate at the reading desk when it is not occupied by the Chief Clerk. To him is usually assigned the duty of preparing and delivering all messages from the House to the Senate. He will also take charge of all matter ordered printed, and see that it is properly prepared for the printer.

Doorkeeper.—It is the duty of the Doorkeeper to provide all necessary supplies for the comfort and convenience of the House while in session. To this end, authority is usually conferred upon him by resolution to obtain through the Secretary of State such supplies as may be necessary to conduct his department, the same to be furnished upon a written order of the Doorkeeper, and approved by the Speaker of the House. These supplies extend to such articles as brooms, dusters, pails, ice, chairs, desks, carpets, or anything which may seem essential to the proper furnishing of the hall of the house. He is also charged with the duty of preserving order and decorum, not only during the hours of sessions, but at all times when the doors of the hall are opened to the public. He will announce to the Speaker the messengers from the Governor or the Senate. The Pages are under his direction, and their respective positions are assigned by him. He will serve all warrants or notices, and make all arrests that may be ordered by the House, or that are conferred upon him by authority of section 13, chapter 63, of the Revised Statutes, published elsewhere in this volume. Heretofore he has had

two assistants, but it is thought that in the new state house he will require at least three. The assistants attend the entrances to the hall, admit only such as are entitled to admission, and perform any of the duties assigned to the Doorkeeper, under his direction.

The Doorkeeper will also procure a blackboard of suitable dimensions, and place it in a conspicuous place, upon which he will announce committee meetings, as he may be directed by the chairmen of committees.

Postmaster.—The Postmaster receives and distributes in the House postoffice all mail matter coming to the members, officers, and others attending upon the Legislature who desire to receive their mail through this source. Each member has a box in the House postoffice in which his mail is deposited. The Postmaster or his assistant should be in attendance at all hours that the hall of the house is open. He should keep a supply of stamps, envelopes, etc., for the convenience of members.

ENGROSSING AND ENROLLING DEPARTMENT.

This department is under the management and control of the Chief Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk, who has two assistants. The Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills are authorized to supervise the work of the department, as it is the finishing part of the great work wrought out by the General Assembly. The routine of business may be thus described: After a bill has passed a first and second reading, and it is ordered to a third reading, the order is, "ordered engrossed for a third reading;" and the bill and all the amendments which may have been adopted, are arranged in their proper order by the Clerk of the House, and delivered to the Chief Engrossing Clerk, who receipts for the same in a book kept for that purpose. The Engrossing Clerk, in a book prepared for that purpose, enters the same by its number and title, also the date when received. He then proceeds to re-write the bill, carefully inserting every amendment, and perfects it without erasure or interlining. After the bill has been engrossed in the manner indicated, it is carefully compared with the original, and then properly folded and endorsed, "A bill for an act," etc. The bill will then be

delivered into the hands of the chairman of the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, who will receipt for the same in the record kept for that purpose. The committee will examine the bill, and, if found correct, will report the same back to the House, in writing, as correctly engrossed. The bill thus passes again into the hands of the Clerk of the House, and comes up in its regular order on its third reading, and passage; after which it is reported, by message, to the Senate, where it passes through the same orders as in the House, except the order to engross, as each House engrosses the bills which it originates. If the Senate concurs in the passage of the bill, without amendment, it is then returned by message to the House, and the bill is then ready to be engrossed as a law. If the Senate amends the bill, it is reported to the House, asking for its concurrence in the amendments. If the House concurs, it reports its concurrence to the Senate, and orders the bill enrolled with the amendments. If the House non-concurs, the bill is reported back with its non-concurrence, and a joint committee of conference may then be raised to adjust the difference. When a bill is ready to be enrolled, it again passes into the hands of the Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk, who receipts for it, as before, and will then enter the bill by its title in a book, entitled, "Record of Enrolled Bills," and will then proceed with great care to re-write said bill, embracing all amendments, if any, avoiding errors, mis-spelling, erasures, etc. It sometimes happens, if bills are carefully written when engrossed, and not soiled or manipulated in any manner, that many pages of the manuscript may be used when enrolled. The enrolled law must be carefully compared with the engrossed copy. The back of the enrolled law must be neatly and carefully endorsed, as follows:

H. R., No.

AN ACT, Etc.

The Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk will then write under the same,—"Enrolled — —, 1877," and attach his official signature thereto. He will also preserve, as

a matter of reference, the outside sheet of all bills, on which the several orders have been noted, and file the same with the Secretary of State when he turns over his effects at the close of the session.

After a bill has been thus enrolled, it passes again into the hands of the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, and, after examination, the chairman thereof, if found correct, will report the same back to the House as correctly enrolled. He will then obtain the certificate of the Clerk and the signature of the Speaker to the bill, after which he will proceed to the Senate and obtain the signature of the President of that body. The certificate of the Clerk should be written in red ink on the left upper margin of the first page of the bill, and should be—

Originated in the House of Representatives.

A. B., Clerk.

Bills originating in the Senate should be endorsed in like manner, as originating in the Senate, and subscribed by the Secretary. The signatures of the Speaker and the President should be at the bottom of the bill, with their official titles. The name of the Speaker should always precede that of the President.

The routine work of obtaining the signatures, making out the reports of the committee, etc., may be performed by the clerk of the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills.

The Committees of the two Houses on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills constitute a joint committee on enrolled bills. This joint committee usually appoints a sub-committee from their number who have especial charge of enrolled bills. When a bill has been enrolled, certified to, and signed by the proper officers, it is then ready to lay before the Governor for his approval and signature. It is the business of the joint committee to perform the duty of laying the bill before the Governor. The joint committee will report to their respective Houses their action of having laid the bill before the Governor for his approval. After approval by the Governor, he notifies both Houses by written message of his

approval. The law is then filed with the Secretary of State.

Blanks are furnished by the Clerk for all routine or regular reports. Any number of bills may be included in one report as having been correctly engrossed, enrolled, or laid before the Governor.

The Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk is held strictly responsible for all bills in his possession, and no bill should pass out of his custody, except by order of the House from which he received it, or the presiding officer thereof, or the chairman of Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills; and in no case without taking a receipt therefor. All bills in the office, however, will at all times be subject to the inspection of any member of the General Assembly known to him to be such.

PAGES, JANITORS, AND OTHER EMPLOYES.

Pages.—The Pages are appointed by the Speaker, and placed under the direction of the Doorkeeper, who assigns them their positions upon the floor of the House, and directs them generally as to their duties. Each Page should wear a badge bearing his name and number. They should observe strict order, and be ready at a sign to bear a message, or carry a paper to the Clerk's desk. The raising of a paper, or the snapping of a finger by a member, is the signal that the services of a Page are needed. One Page should not trespass upon the territory of another to perform his duties unless the other is absent or engaged; neither should he leave the hall during session hours without the permission of the Doorkeeper. The proper age for a Page should not be less than ten years nor more than fourteen.

Janitors.—The number of Janitors in the old state house was usually two in the Senate and four in the House, but the number in the new state house will undoubtedly be increased. Janitors were also appointed for committee rooms in different parts of the city, but as all the committee rooms will be in the new state house, there is no precedent to determine the number which will be required. The Janitors are required to sweep and dust the rooms every night, so that they

shall be in all respect in a neat and presentable condition the next morning. They are also charged with the duty of keeping the water tanks supplied with water and ice. They will attend to the lighting of the hall at the proper time, regulate the temperature of the rooms, and perform all duties which pertain to the comfort, cleanliness, and neatness of the rooms under their charge. The Janitors are under the direction of the Doorkeeper.

Policemen.—Three Policemen for the House and one for the rotunda were appointed at the last session of the Legislature. The House will determine whether these will suffice for the new state house. It is the business of Policemen, under the direction of the Doorkeeper, to preserve order, to guide strangers to such parts of the house as they may wish to go, to take charge of all unruly or disorderly persons, and turn them over to the city police, or take such action with them as the House may direct.

Mail Carrier.—This person will supply himself with a carpet-bag, or valise, which may be locked, in which he will carry the mail between the capitol building and the postoffice. He should study the arrival and departure of mails from the city, and arrange his trips accordingly. He should post at the House postoffice a notice of the hours of arrival and departure of the different lines of mails. He will be under the direction of the Postmaster of the House.

Committee Clerks.—But few of the committees are allowed clerks; others are grouped and a clerk allowed to two or more. These clerkships are usually given to newspaper reporters. Their duties are not arduous, but in many instances are essential unless members will volunteer to perform the duties. A clerk keeps the record of the proceedings of the committee; makes out their report; is custodian of the books and papers of the committee, and makes himself generally useful to all the members.

PAY OF MEMBERS, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

The pay of members of the General Assembly is fixed by law at five dollars per day during the session,

and an allowance of fifty dollars per session for postage, stationery and newspapers, and ten cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government.

All officers of the General Assembly receive six dollars per day during the session.

Committee Clerks, Janitors, Policemen and the Mail Carrier receive each four dollars per day.

Pages are entitled to two dollars per day.

DELIVERY OF MESSAGES BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES.

Upon the passage of a bill or joint resolution in either House it is an implied instruction to the Clerk or Secretary to inform the other House of such action. This is done by a written message in the following form:

A message from the Senate by Mr. *Smith*.

Mr. President—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed the following resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, (Here insert the resolution at length.)

In the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate.

In the passage of a bill, or bills, the form is varied to say "has passed bills of the following titles, to-wit:" The titles should be accurately copied from the bills. The form is the same in messages from the Senate to House, varying from *Mr. President* to *Mr. Speaker*, and reversing the two bodies.

In delivering a message, the Clerk will first secure the attention of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Although the reception of a message by either body is always in order, yet there is an obvious propriety in not being abrupt or hasty. The Sergeant-at-Arms will, at a favorable moment in the proceedings, secure the attention of the President by saying:

Mr. President:

The President responds—

The Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Sergeant-at-Arms will then announce—

A message from the House of Representatives by its Clerk.

The Clerk then advances a few steps up the aisle and says—

Mr. President:

The President responds—

The Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The Clerk will then proceed to read his message, commencing with "I am directed," etc.

Having read his message he will hand the same, with any documents that the message may refer to, to a Page, who will carry them to the Secretary's desk.

The Clerk will then retire, and the Senate will resume the business on which it may be engaged.

A message from the Governor to either House is delivered in like manner by his Secretary.

No message should be delivered in either House unless both are in session.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The Rules of the House prescribe the following as the order of business:

1. The reading of the journal.
2. Petitions.
3. Reports from standing committees.
4. Reports from select committees.
5. Unfinished business and messages on Speaker's table.
6. Introduction of bills.
7. House bills on first reading.
8. House bills on second reading.
9. Consideration of bills by sections.
10. House bills on third reading.
11. Senate bills on first reading.
12. Senate bills on second reading.
13. Senate bills on third reading.
14. Senate messages other than bills.
15. Resolutions.

If the House adjourns before the order is completed, it resumes on the following day at the point upon which it was engaged at the time of adjournment.

The standing hour for the meeting of both Houses is ten o'clock A. M. Promptly at the hour of the clock which hangs in the hall, the Speaker strikes his gavel, and the members take their respective seats. Prayer is then offered, and the Speaker will call for the reading of the journal of the previous day's proceedings.

READING OF THE JOURNAL.

The Clerk proceeds to read the journal. If it be short, the reading may continue until it is finished. The Clerk may exercise a proper discretion in omitting to read resolutions, reports, and such matter as has no reference to the official action of the House, the object of reading being merely to show that the record has been properly made. If the journal be long, and business pressing, a member will move that the further reading of the journal be dispensed with. If there be no objection, the Speaker will declare the further reading dispensed with. If there be objection, and a vote is taken, it requires a two-thirds vote to carry, it being a suspension of the rule.

PETITIONS.

In presenting a petition, a member should be recognized by the Speaker, and he will then deliver the petition to a page, who will carry it to the Clerk's desk. The petition should be carefully folded, and endorsed upon the back thus—

Petition of John Brown,

of Adams County,

Praying for an Act to Suppress Tramps.

Mr. Smith.

The Clerk will read the endorsement on the back, and the member, still standing, will name the committee he desires the petition to be referred to, and the Speaker will declare it so referred. If the petition be important, and of more than ordinary interest, the member may

call for the reading of the same at length. The committee to which the petition is referred is not especially charged to report the same back to the House, unless it is of a nature calling for special action. It may be laid upon the table of the committee, and they may report a bill in accordance with the prayer of the petition, or take such other action as their judgment may dictate.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

The standing committees should report, through their chairman, in the order in which the list is made in the rules. The following should be the order:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Agriculture. | 22. Judiciary. |
| 2. Appropriations. | 23. Judicial Department. |
| 3. Banks and Banking. | 24. Libraries. |
| 4. Canal and River Improvements | 25. Manufactures. |
| 5. Claims. | 26. Mileage. |
| 6. Commerce. | 27. Militia. |
| 7. Contingent Expenses of the House. | 28. Mines and Mining. |
| 8. Corporations. | 29. Miscellaneous Subjects. |
| 9. County and Township Organization. | 30. Municipal Affairs. |
| 10. Drainage. | 31. Penitentiary. |
| 11. Education. | 32. Printing. |
| 12. Elections. | 33. Public Buildings and Grounds. |
| 13. Engrossed and Enrolled Bills. | 34. Public Charities. |
| 14. Executive Department. | 35. Railroads. |
| 15. Federal Relations. | 36. Retrenchment. |
| 16. Fees and Salaries. | 37. Revenue. |
| 17. Finance. | 38. Roads, Highways and Bridges. |
| 18. Fish and Game. | 39. Rules. |
| 19. Geological Survey. | 40. State and Municipal Indebtedness. |
| 20. Horticulture. | 41. State Institutions. |
| 21. Insurance. | 42. Warehouses. |

The Speaker will call over the list of committees, commencing with Agriculture, and if any committee, when called, is prepared with a report, the chairman thereof will rise and address the Speaker, and, being recognized, will say—

The Committee on ——— desire to make a report.

The Chairman will then deliver the report to a page, who will take it to the Clerk's desk, and the Speaker will say—

The Clerk will read the report.

The following is a proper form for report on a House bill:

Mr. —, from the standing Committee on —, to which was referred the bill (H. B. No. —) entitled "An act (*here insert full title of the bill*), reports in favor of the same with (*or without*) amendment.

When the report is unfavorable, after the word "reports," insert "*adversely thereto.*"

The question then will be—

Shall the House concur in the report of the committee ?

The Speaker may then add—

If there is no objection, the report is concurred in, and the bill is ordered to a *second* reading.

If the bill has not been read, the order will be to a *first* reading, or to the next stage of proceeding, whatever it may be.

If the report is adverse, the House may concur in the report, and the order will be that the bill lie upon the table.

If objection be made to the report, a vote will be taken on the question of concurrence, and if carried in the affirmative, the above orders follow, if in the negative, a motion will then be necessary to order it to the next stage of proceeding; or, on motion, it may be referred back to the committee, or referred to some other committee.

Under this order, it has been in some instances the practice of the House to act especially upon each amendment proposed by the committee, and take a vote upon its adoption. This often results in a long and tedious debate, running to the merits of the bill, under the order of Reports of Committees, and the same process is liable to be gone through with again upon the second reading of the bill. If necessary, it would be better when the bill is referred to the committee, as is the practice in New York, to add "with power to report complete."

The following is a form for Senate Bills:

Mr. —, from the standing committee on —, to which was referred the bill (S. B. No. --) entitled *An Act*, (*here insert title of the bill in full*) reports in favor of the same without (*or with*) amendment.

If the committee amend the bill, they should report accordingly, and attach to the bill the amendments pro-

posed, written upon a separate paper. A Senate bill should not be interlined, erased or mutilated in any manner by the House. The House may concur in the report, and order the bill to a second reading, and the amendments will come up for adoption or rejection on its second reading.

The action of the House upon a report on a Senate bill differs from a House bill in this regard, viz: The House bill is, in part at least, referred for revision or perfecting, and the amendments may be merely of a revisory character. The House cannot afford to waste time, or cumber its journals, in considering the most proper phraseology for a bill. Its action is addressed more to the subject matter of the bill; hence, upon a report on a House bill, before its second reading, the House, by concurring in the report, accepts the bill as perfected, and gives attention to its subject matter on its second reading. A Senate bill, having passed the scrutiny of the Senate, any change in it should be a matter of record. Hence, the amendments proposed by a committee, when adopted, or rejected, should go upon the journal.

When a resolution is reported back from a committee, the report may be—

Mr. —, from the standing committee on —, to which was referred a resolution authorizing the Doorkeeper to procure ice and lemonade for the use of the members of this House, report in favor of the adoption thereof, as follows:

Resolved, etc., (Here insert the resolution in full.)

If the report be unfavorable, the form should conclude—"report adversely to the adoption thereof."

A report from the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled bills is in order at any time.

REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES.

There is but little difference in form or effect between a report from a standing committee and a report from a select committee. For a select committee the form should be—

Mr. —, from the select committee on —, consisting of Messrs. (Here insert the names of the committee, and conclude with the form for standing committees.)

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

It is sometimes the case that a particular matter of business under a general order is left unfinished, and the House passes on to the next order. When this is done the business cannot again be taken up until the order of unfinished business is reached, unless by a suspension of the rules. Under this order messages on the Speaker's desk are taken up. These pertain to messages received from the Governor, and from such other sources (except the Senate) as the Speaker may deem worthy or proper, or by right should be brought before the attention of the House.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

When this order is reached the Speaker will direct the Clerk to call the roll for the introduction of bills. Each member, upon call, has the right to introduce two bills, and no more. When his name is called, the member desiring to introduce a bill will rise and address the Speaker. When recognized, he will say—

I desire to introduce a bill. (*Or two bills, as the case may be.*)

The Speaker will say—

The gentleman from ——— desires to introduce a bill.

The bill being brought to the Clerk's desk, the Speaker will say—

The Clerk will read the title of the bill.

The title being read, the Speaker will say—

If there are no objections, the bill is ordered to a first reading.

If there are objections, the member objecting may make such motion as he may deem proper.

It is sometimes the case that a member deems his bill as one worthy of precedence, or haste. He may then move a suspension of the rules in order that the bill may *now* be read a first time and referred to a committee, or ordered to a second reading. The bill should be endorsed on the back with the name of member introducing it, and the committee he desires it should be referred to.

HOUSE BILLS ON FIRST READING.

The first reading of the bill is generally regarded as mere formality, as no action can be taken on it further than to advance it to the next stage. The Clerk first calls the number of the bill, thus—

House Bill, No. 1, A bill for an act, etc.

And proceeds to read it carefully through. At the conclusion, the Speaker announces—

First reading of the bill. The bill is now ready for commitment, or to be ordered to a second reading.

The usual course is to commit the bill to one of the standing committees. The member introducing it is supposed to be interested in guiding its course, and he will name the committee to which he desires to have it referred; having regard to the appropriate committee; and it would be better to add in the motion for reference, "with power to report complete."

The Speaker may then say—

If there is no objection it is so referred.

Blank forms for making up the journals under this, as well as some other orders, may be ordered printed by the Clerk.

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Upon the second reading of a bill, amendments are in order. The bill should be read at large, and the Speaker may then announce—

The second reading of the bill. The bill is now ready for amendment, or to be ordered engrossed for a third reading.

The bill having been printed and upon the members' desks for three days (under the rules) prior to its coming up for second reading, it is a reasonable presumption that no member is taken by surprise. Whatever amendments the bill may be supposed to need should be carefully considered and prepared in writing before its second reading.

CONSIDERATION OF BILLS BY SECTIONS.

The practice of the House for many years has been to receive or propose amendments upon the second reading of a bill, but at the last session the House adopted a new order, "Consideration of bills by sections." These two orders are practically one and the same, and this additional order can only serve to retard, rather than facilitate business. The new order is, therefore, ignored.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The most careful attention should be given to the third reading of a bill. The member is supposed to have before him in printed form the text of the bill. If the bill on its second reading was but slightly amended, the amendments only are afterwards printed, and not the bill as amended. The member will therefore note that the Clerk reads the bill according to the printed form in connection with the printed amendments. Errors or misunderstandings may happen in the engrossing of a bill, which, if attention is given, will be discovered on its third reading.

If errors are discovered, or if there should be a manifest propriety or necessity of a further amendment to the bill, it should be re-committed to a committee for such amendment, and when reported back should again be engrossed and the amendments printed.

At the conclusion of the reading of the bill, the Speaker will announce—

The third reading of the bill. The question is, "Shall the bill pass?"

If no motion in arrest of further proceedings be made, the Speaker will continue—

Gentlemen: As your names are called, those in favor of the passage of the bill will say *Aye*, and those opposed will say *No*. The Clerk will call the roll.

If the bill be one expressing an emergency requiring it to go into immediate effect, the Speaker will give notice accordingly.

The footings will be made by the Clerk, and the roll passed to the Speaker, who will declare the result, as follows:

Gentlemen: The yeas are —, and the nays are —. A majority of all the members elected to this House having voted for the bill, it is passed.

If the bill be one expressing an emergency for immediate effect, the Speaker will change the above to say—

Two-thirds of the members elected to this House having voted for the bill, it is passed.

If the vote on an emergency bill be a majority, and less than two-thirds, the Speaker will say—

This bill having received the votes of a majority of the members elected to this House, but of less than two-thirds thereof, under the rules it is deemed reconsidered, and subject to amendment by striking out that which relates to an emergency.

A member will then make the necessary motion, and, being carried, the bill will again stand on its third reading.

The Constitution requires all amendments to be printed, but the practice of the House has been not to print an amendment merely to strike out, assuming that if stricken out there is nothing to print. While there may be a difference between striking out an emergency clause, and words that were intended to be a part of the statute, the practice is of doubtful constitutionality, to say the least, and should be authoritatively settled in both instances to avoid future complications or litigations.

SENATE BILLS ON FIRST READING.

There is no difference in the procedure between House and Senate bills in their first reading. There should be enough interest in the subject matter of the bill for members to form an idea of the proper committee to which they should be referred, and direct them accordingly.

SENATE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

When a Senate bill has been read a second time, the next action is to order it to a third reading. Senate bills

are not engrossed by the House. If amendments have been recommended by a committee, they should be considered on the second reading of the bill. Amendments by the House are in order on its second reading. All amendments to the Senate bill should be attached by a pin to the bill, and folded with it. The bill itself should not be interlined, erased, or changed in any manner by the House. All amendments to Senate bills, whether proposed by a committee, or offered in the House, should go upon the journal.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

A Senate bill on third reading should be read as amended, if amendments have been made. The bill not having been interlined, changed or erased, the Clerk must exercise care in reading so as to bring in the amendments in their proper places. The passage of the bill is in like form to that of a House bill.

A bill having once passed both Houses cannot be altered or changed, but the title may be changed or amended immediately after the passage of the bill.

SENATE MESSAGES OTHER THAN BILLS.

These relate to resolutions, amendments or miscellaneous subjects. If the message be a joint resolution asking for the concurrence of the House, the resolution will be read, and the question will be—

Shall the House concur in the passage of the resolution?

The Speaker may then say—

Gentlemen: As many as are of the opinion that the resolution should pass will say, *Aye*.

The affirmative vote being taken, the Speaker will then say—

As many as are of a contrary opinion will say *No*.

The Speaker will decide in the affirmative or negative, according to his best judgment of the vote.

If affirmative, he will say—

The Ayes have it, and the resolution is passed.

If negative, he will say—

The Noes have it, and the resolution is lost.

If a division be called for, the Speaker will say—

Gentlemen: As many as are of opinion that the resolution should pass will please rise, and remain standing until counted by the Clerk.

The Clerk will then count, and note the number, and communicate the same to the Speaker, who will proceed in like manner to put the vote in the negative.

The Clerk having made the count, the Speaker will say—

The Ayes are — and the Noes are —. The resolution is —.

If the message be an amendment to a House bill, the vote should be by yeas and nays.

Immediately upon the final action on any measure coming from or going to the other House, or as soon as may be practicable, a message should be prepared, and the other House notified of such action.

RESOLUTIONS.

In the early part of the session resolutions relating to the organization or equipment of the House are quite numerous. Under this order of business, it is the privilege of any member who can secure the floor to offer a resolution. No money can be drawn from the public treasury on the authority of a resolution, but a joint resolution may direct the Auditor to draw a warrant payable out of an appropriation already made by law. All joint resolutions must be certified by the presiding officer in each House, and published with the laws at the close of the session.

CALLING OF THE ROLL.

In the calling of the roll, members should appreciate and duly consider the position of the Clerk. His eyes are upon the roll, and not upon the members of the House. He calls a name, and expects to hear a response at the seat occupied by the member. If the member is away from his seat, in some other part of the House

during roll-call, as is too often the case, the Clerk is not certain the right member has responded, and he is obliged to cast his eyes about the house to make it sure. A member's name is sometimes called, and the member is busy or thoughtless, and fails to respond, and the Clerk passes to the next name; the member then suddenly becomes aware that his name has been called and hurriedly responds about the same time the subsequent member responds, and thus the Clerk is confused with two responses to the same name. If the subsequent member should happen to be absent, the Clerk hearing but one response, would, of course, mark the response to the absent member, unless he knew him to be absent. The obvious necessity of giving due attention, and responding promptly and sufficiently loud to the roll-call, is thus made apparent.

If, through any inadvertance, a member has not voted and desires to vote, at the end of the call he will rise and address the Speaker; and, being recognized, will make known his request to have his name called.

If a member desires to change his vote he has the privilege of doing so before the result is announced, but gentlemen should remember that the Speaker can recognize but one member at a time.

The yeas and nays are required upon the final passage of a bill, and upon all other questions only upon the demand of five members.

No member is allowed to be at the Clerk's desk during roll-call.

PRINTING OF BILLS AND AMENDMENTS.

The Constitution requires that each bill and all amendments thereto shall be printed before the vote is taken on its final passage. The rule is, when a bill has been reported favorably by a committee, for the Clerk, without further instruction, to order printed three hundred copies for the use of the House. The Senate orders a like number. Upon the adoption of any amendment to a bill the Clerk will, in like manner, order the printing of three hundred copies. When a bill is to be printed, the Clerk should write out on a separate paper the several orders already had on the bill, and pin the paper to the

head of the bill, as copy for the printer. It ought not to be pasted, and ought not to be separate from the bill, hence *pinning* is found to be a practicable mode. These orders run somewhat as follows:

JAN. 1877. HOUSE — NO. 1. 30TH ASSEMBLY.

*Introduced by Mr. Smith, Jan. 10.
Read a first time, and referred to Committee on
Corporations, Jan. 11.
Reported back Jan. 12.*

When the bill comes back printed, this paper which has served as copy is detached, and the bill is filed in its appropriate place. The requisite number of the printed bills are put in the postoffice boxes of the members, and the balance are kept in the Clerk's room on shelves arranged for that purpose. When a bill passes the House, all printed copies in the custody of the Clerk are turned over to the Secretary of the Senate. The Secretary of the Senate, in like manner, turns over to the Clerk of the House the printed Senate bills. If there be less than one hundred and fifty copies of a Senate bill, the Clerk will immediately order three hundred more to be printed for the use of the House.

When an amendment is printed, the title of the bill to which it is an amendment, and all previous orders, including the date of the adoption of the amendment, should be printed with the amendment.

The Clerk is furnished with blank orders to print. These are properly filled, and the bill and order is delivered at the office of the Secretary of State, and receipts are given for each bill.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

If any member has reason to believe that there is not a quorum present, it is his privilege to move a call of the House, and no other business is then in order until a count has been made by calling the roll, and the number absent verified. Upon an order for a call of the House the Doorkeeper will take charge of the entrances to the hall and allow no person to enter or depart until pro-

ceedings under the call are suspended or dispensed with. The Clerk will note on his journal the names of the absentees, and not the names of those present. If it be ascertained that a quorum is present, a motion should then be made that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with, and the pending business may then be resumed. If there be not a quorum present, then the absentees may be called, and the number present being still below a quorum, the House may direct its Doorkeeper to proceed to the lobbies or elsewhere and arrest absent members and bring them before the bar of the House. Excuses for absence should not be heard until a quorum is reached, and then the House may censure or rebuke delinquent members according to their judgment. Before the business of the House is resumed, a motion should be made that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with, and the Doorkeeper will then release the door. Fifteen members may adjourn from time to time, and they are authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

COMMITTEES.

As soon after the organization of the House as may be practicable, the Speaker will appoint the standing committees. The list of committees published elsewhere is sometimes varied from. A new committee may be agreed upon, or an old one dispensed with. The person first named, as a matter of courtesy, is accepted as chairman.

The chairman calls the meetings of the committee; he presides at all meetings, and reports their proceedings to the House. When the chairman is absent, the next member named on the committee will act as chairman.

The proceedings of the committee are not to be published, as they are of no force until confirmed by the House.

Some of the leading committees are allowed a clerk, while two or three of the minor committees are grouped and a clerk assigned them.

 COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Any bills or measures requiring detailed consideration, or which are calculated to excite much debate, should be referred to a committee of the whole House. The proceedings in the House are more restrained than they are in a committee of the whole House. The journal of all proceedings in the House must be kept, while the result only of the deliberations of the committee of the Whole, which are embodied in a report, goes upon the journal. The House is sometimes engaged for days after the second reading of a bill, proposing and discussing amendments, and every motion and every amendment offered in the House is required to go upon the journal, while if the same were proposed in Committee of the Whole the journals would not be encumbered, but the essential points of the record would be preserved in the report. The Committee of the Whole is, therefore, an expedient to simplify business. No record is made of its proceedings, and it has no officers except of its own creation for temporary purposes. The Clerk, however, and all other officers remain to perform whatever duties the committee may require of them.

The House may resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole upon some particular bill, resolution, or subject, or it may go into Committee of the Whole upon the general file of bills. The motion will be—

That the House do now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole upon (*naming the subject*).

When the House resolves into Committee of the Whole, the Speaker will say—

The gentleman from —, Mr. —, will take the chair.

The appointed chairman advances to the Speaker's desk, and, having taken the chair, receives from the Clerk the papers indicated by the motion for the committee, when the chairman announces—

Gentlemen: The Committee now have under consideration, etc.

If it be a bill, the Chairman may then read the title, and hand the bill to the Clerk, and say—

I will ask the Clerk to read the first section.

The section being read, the Chairman may then say—

Are there any amendments to the first section?

The consideration of the bill being completed, if it has been amended, a motion may be made as follows:

I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House, and recommend its passage, as amended.

A motion that the Committee rise is equivalent to a motion to adjourn, and is not debatable.

No message to the House can be received in Committee of the Whole. If a message comes to the House, while the Committee of the Whole is in session, the Speaker will take the chair, receive the message, and the Chairman will then resume the chair, and the business of the Committee will go on.

The committee cannot act upon any other business except that which has been especially referred to it, and upon which it is then engaged.

If the business under consideration is not completed, the committee may rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

When sitting again upon the same business, the same chairman will preside.

The chairman will recognize the body as a committee and not as a House, saying—

Is the committee ready for the question?

The ayes and noes cannot be called in committee of the whole, but a count may be ordered by rising or by a division.

If the business be a file of bills, when one is completed, and further business is desired, the motion may be,

That *when* the committee rise they report, etc.

If any disorder occur, or a quorum be lacking, or a point arise which should be decided by the House, and

not by a committee, the committee may rise, report the same to the House, receive instructions, and resume its session as a committee.

When the committee rises, the Speaker resumes his seat, and the chairman, at his place on the floor, reports as follows:

Mr. Speaker:

The Speaker answers—

Mr. Chairman:

The chairman then reports—

The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration (*naming the subject*) and have instructed me to report to the House that they have (*note what action*) and recommend that the House concur in said action.

The House will act immediately upon the report.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

A subject requiring special consideration is sometimes taken up, and a motion made that at a particular hour on the same or some other day it be made the "special order" for that time. A motion of this kind being equivalent to a suspension of the rules, it requires a two-thirds vote to carry. On the arrival of the hour set apart for the consideration of the special order, the business then in hand is not thereby suspended, but the Speaker may, if he sees fit, announce the arrival of the hour assigned for the consideration of the special order. A member may then move to postpone, or take up the special order, and a majority vote will carry. If no business is pending, and the special order is called, it will require a two-thirds vote to postpone.

If a special order is not taken up at the hour assigned, it is the next business in order after completing the pending order, and before proceeding to another regular order. If it laps another special order, the one first assigned takes precedence.

The Clerk should procure a convenient diary in which he should record all special orders, or any orders requiring attention at a given time in the future.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

A proposition for a conference must come from the House having possession of the papers, thus:

A bill passed by one House is sent to the other for concurrence. It comes back amended. The originating House non-concur in the amendment. It is then competent for the originating House, before parting with the papers, to request a conference, a difference having arisen, and being a matter of record.

It is more usual, however, before proposing a conference, to communicate to the other House that its proposed amendments have been rejected, that it may have opportunity to recede from its amendments.

If the amendments are insisted upon, the House insisting may propose a committee of conference. If it does not propose a conference, but insists on its amendments, it may communicate the same to the originating House, and it only remains for it to recede or adhere also. If it adhere to its vote of non-concurrence the bill is deemed to be lost and cannot be revived.

Throughout these proceedings, either House may amend amendments by the other House.

A committee of conference may amend the whole bill, rejecting the amendments of both Houses, preserving, however, the main text of the bill, and the two Houses may concur by yeas and nays.

If a committee of conference fail to agree, the bill is lost, unless recedence takes place.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor's messages received during the session, covering matters of general concern, or recommending legislative action, are always receivable, and are usually allowed, except in pressing emergencies, to take their turn in the order of "Messages on the Speaker's desk."

Messages communicating approval of bills are received as read by his Secretary, and entered upon the journal without further action.

A message communicating objections to a bill that has passed both Houses, is read at large as soon as received, entered on the journal, and takes precedence of all other

business, but may be made a special order with the bill to which it relates. If passed by a two-thirds vote in both Houses, the bill will become a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. The bill objected to by the Governor must be returned to the House in which it originated. If passed by a two-third vote, it must be sent, with the objections of the Governor, to the other House. Any bill which shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, shall become a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall be filed, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of State, within ten days after such adjournment, or become a law.

The regular message delivered upon the assembling of the Legislature, may be referred to a special committee, who shall take up the subjects treated of and distribute the same among the several Standing Committees and such select committees as may be deemed expedient, subject to approval by the House.

APPEALS FROM THE CHAIR.

An appeal from a decision of the Chair brings under review, and opens to debate, the grounds of such decision.

The Speaker has the right to assign reasons for a decision before the question is put on the appeal.

The form of the question is, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?"

Such decision, unless affirmed by a majority of the members present and voting, is reversed.

The right of the Speaker to vote on affirming his own decision is unquestionable, but such right is usually waived.

ADJOURNMENT.

Neither House can adjourn beyond two days without consent of the other. Sundays and legal holidays are not considered as legislative days. Thus, either House may adjourn from Friday to Tuesday, or from Thursday to Monday.

A motion to adjourn is not debatable, neither is it susceptible of amendment.

A motion to adjourn should be—

That the House do now adjourn.

If the motion carries, the House stands adjourned until the next regular hour of meeting on the next day.

An adjournment for dinner is deemed merely, in parliamentary practice, a temporary suspension of business, or a recess. A motion for a recess has nothing of the peculiar character which belongs to the motion to adjourn.

In case of a disagreement between the two Houses with respect to a final adjournment, the Governor may, on the same being certified to him by the House first moving the adjournment, adjourn the General Assembly to such time as he thinks proper, not beyond the first day of the next regular session.

A motion to adjourn is always in order, except when it was the last motion voted on.

INVESTIGATIONS.

When a member deems that the public interests may be subserved by an official investigation of a matter involving public concerns, he may secure the adoption of a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to take the subject in charge. The resolution should be so drawn as to state the precise subject to be investigated, and if it be necessary to the investigation, power may be conferred in the resolution to send for persons and papers. The form of a subpoena is as follows:

THE STATE OF ILLINOIS:

To _____: You are hereby commanded, that, laying aside all business and excuse, you personally appear and attend before Messrs (*Here insert names of committee*), a committee appointed under a resolution of the House of Representatives, to investigate, (*Here state subject of investigation*) at the room of said committee in the state house, (*or elsewhere, as the case may be*) on the _____ day of _____, 1877, at _____ o'clock — M., then and there, and from time to time, as required by said committee to testify and give evidence upon the matters of inquiry before said committee. Hereof fail not, under penalty in such case made and provided.

Given at the Representative Chamber, in the city of Springfield, in the State aforesaid, this _____ day of _____ A. D. 1877 .

_____, Speaker House of Representatives.

Attest:

_____, Clerk House of Representatives.

In case of a refusal to appear, or a refusal to testify, the same may be certified to the Speaker by the chairman of the investigating committee, as follows :

To Hon. ———, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I, ———, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate ———, do hereby certify that ——— has been duly subpoenaed to appear before said committee, as will fully appear by the writ served, and certificate of service accompanying the same, on file with the Clerk of the House. I further certify that said ——— has failed to appear before said committee, according to the mandate of said subpoena.

Dated Springfield, ———, 87 .

—————, Chairman.

The above should be reported to the Speaker, who is authorized to issue a warrant for the arrest of the delinquent witness, which may be as follows :

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

To the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives:

It appearing that a writ of subpoena, directed to ———, commanding him to personally appear and attend before Me-srs. ———, a committee appointed under a resolution of the House of Representatives to investigate ———, at the room of said committee, in the city of Springfield, the capital of the State, the ——— day of ———, A. D. 18 ———, at the hour of ——— in the ——— room, then and there, and from time to time, as required by said committee, to testify and give evidence upon the matter of inquiry before said committee, has been issued, and that the said writ of subpoena was duly and personally served upon the said ——— on the ——— day of ———, A. D. 187 ———, as provided in section six of "An act to revise the law in relation to the General Assembly," approved and in force February 2 , 1874, and it further appearing by the certificate of the chairman of said committee that the said ——— has failed or neglected to appear before the said committee in obedience to the mandate of the said subpoena; *therefore*, you are hereby commanded, in the name of the State of Illinois, to take the body of him, the said ———, and bring him before the House of Representatives, so that he may testify and give evidence before the said committee, and answer for his contempt of the House of Representatives, in not obeying the mandate of said subpoena. Hereof fail not.

Given at the Chamber of the House of Representatives, in the city of Springfield, this ——— day of ———, A. D. 187 ———.

—————, Speaker House of Representatives.

—————, Clerk House of Representatives.

To which the Doorkeeper may make return in the following form:

By virtue of the within process, I did, on the ——— day of ———, 187 ———, arrest the body of ———, and I now have him before the House of Representatives. ———, Doorkeeper.

The offender may then be subjected to interrogatory as follows:

Int. 1. Why did you not appear before the investigating committee, as required by the mandate of subpoena, served upon you on the ——— day of ———, the present month.

If the offence be for not testifying when before the committee, the interrogatory will be as follows:

Inst. 2. Why did you not answer the question asked of you on the — inst. by the chairman of the committee charged to investigate, etc.

To which the offender pleads before judgment is inflicted.

In case the answer is satisfactory, the offender is discharged; if otherwise, he is punished by imprisonment during the time he remains in contempt, but not beyond the adjournment of the General Assembly.

The interrogatories propounded to the offender will be reduced to writing, and his answers thereto, and entered upon the journal.

If the offence be for refusing to answer a question or questions, the chairman of the investigating committee, in his report to the House, will certify the questions which the offender refused to answer.

A resolution declaring the offender to be in contempt is the next proceeding. If for refusal to answer, the following form may be used, and varied to suit other offences :

Resolved. That the refusal of ——— to answer the questions put to him by the chairman of the committee to investigate ———, on the — inst., and which questions were certified to the House by the said chairman, and are now in writing, on file with the Clerk of this House, be, and the same is hereby declared a contempt of this House.

The report of a committee on investigation should consist of three parts:

1. The testimony taken.
2. A statement of the facts proven thereby, or conclusions derived therefrom.
3. Resolutions, or a bill providing for the action which the committee deem proper to be taken in the premises.

GENERAL RULES
GOVERNING
PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Strict adherence to Rules of Proceeding is necessary to order, decency and regularity in a dignified public body.

Members are exempted from questions elsewhere for anything said in their own House. They are not to be detained on execution, nor impleaded, cited or subpoenaed in any court.

It is a breach of order for the Speaker to refuse to put a question which is in order.

Members are not to take notice of any bills or other matters depending, or of votes that have been given, or of speeches which have been made in the other House, until the same has been communicated to them in the usual parliamentary manner.

Each House is the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members.

When a committee is charged with an inquiry, if a member prove to be involved, they cannot proceed against him, but must make a special report to the House.

Common fame is a good ground for the House to proceed by inquiry, and even to accusation.

When any person is examined before a committee, or at the bar of the House, any member wishing to ask the person a question, must address it to the Speaker or

Chairman, who repeats the question to the person. The Speaker may permit the person to be questioned.

When a member speaks, he is to stand up in his place and address the Speaker, and not the House or any particular member.

No person in speaking is to call a member then present by his name, but may designate him by his county, or "the gentleman who last spoke," or, "on the other side of the question."

The consequences of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms, but to arraign the motives of those who propose to advocate it, is a personality and against order.

If repeated calls do not produce order, the Speaker may call by his name any member obstinately persisting in irregularity.

Disorderly words spoken in the House may be taken down by the Clerk at the request of a member, and the member may then explain, justify or apologize. If the House is satisfied, no further proceeding is necessary, but if the members insist on taking the sense of the House, the member must withdraw before further action is taken.

A question of order may be adjourned to give time to look into precedents.

In filling up blanks the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.

The number prefixed to the section of a bill being merely a marginal indication, and no part of the text of the bill, the Clerk may regulate it.

A question is to be put first on the affirmative and then on the negative.

After a bill has passed, and not before, the title may be amended.

No motion for reconsideration on any bill or paper which has gone out of the possession of the House is in order.

One of the powers incidental to a legislative body is that of obtaining all information which may be neces-

sary to enable it to act efficiently, thoroughly, and properly in the exercise of its various functions.

The sense of the House may be taken by common consent. If no member dissents, then the matter is ordered without putting the question in any other form.

If improper or disorderly words be spoken in the House, the proper time for interference is immediately upon the expressions being made, and not at a subsequent time.

On a division or a count of the House, if a question arises, or a difficulty occurs, the Speaker must decide it "peremptorily;" the division over, and a result ascertained, the decision may then be revised by the House and corrected, if irregular, even to a new division.

In a count of the House no member not in his seat should be counted.

While a committee is in being and in the discharge of its functions, all incidental reference to it or its proceedings is irregular.

It is irregular for a committee to be in session during the sitting of the House, unless by express leave or direction of the House.

If, in consequence of the allowance or disallowance of votes, the majority is thereby changed, and the decision of the House is reversed, all the subsequent proceedings become null and void.

It is not in order to reflect upon, argue against, or in any manner call in question, in debate, the past acts or proceedings of the House.

When a question is taken by yeas and nays, the question is open for debate until, after having been stated by the Speaker, the Clerk has proceeded to call the roll, and one member at least has answered to his name.

A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill is equivalent to a motion to strike out every section thereof.

Members should speak standing in their places, but this rule will admit of exception by the indulgence of the House.

LAWS RELATING TO THE LEGISLATURE.

AN ACT

*To regulate the times and manner of holding elections
for Senators in Congress.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Legislature of each State which shall be chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected to represent said State in Congress, shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a Senator in Congress, in the place of such Senator so going out of office, in the following manner: Each House shall openly, by a *viva voce* of each member present, name one person for Senator in Congress from said State, and the name of the person so voted for, who shall have a majority of the whole number of votes cast in each House shall be entered on the journal of each House by the Clerk or Secretary thereof; but if either House shall fail to give such majority to any person on said day, that fact shall be entered on the journal. At twelve o'clock, meridian, of the day following that on which proceedings are required to take place, as aforesaid, the members of the two Houses shall convene in joint assembly and the journal of each House shall then be read, and if the same person shall have received a majority of all the votes in each House, such person shall be declared duly elected Senator to represent said State in the Congress of the United States; but if the same person shall not have received a majority of the votes in each House, or if either House shall have failed to take the proceedings as required by this act, the joint assembly shall then proceed to choose, by a *viva voce* vote of each member present, a person for the purpose

aforesaid, and the person having a majority of all the votes of the said joint assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both Houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected; and in case no person shall receive such majority on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock, meridian, of each succeeding day during the session of the Legislature, and take at least one vote until a Senator shall be elected.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever, on the meeting of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy shall exist in the representation of such State in the Senate of the United States, said Legislature shall proceed, on the second Tuesday after the commencement and organization of its session, to elect a person to fill such vacancy, in the manner hereinbefore provided for the election of a Senator for a full term; and if a vacancy shall happen during the session of the Legislature, then on the second Tuesday after the Legislature shall have been organized and shall have notice of such vacancy.

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State from which any Senator shall have been chosen as aforesaid to certify his election, under the seal of the State, to the President of the Senate of the United States, which certificate shall be countersigned by the Secretary of State of the State.

Approved July 25, 1866.

AN ACT

To revise the law in relation to the General Assembly.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That the sessions of the General Assembly shall be held at the*

seat of government: *Provided*, that the governor may convene the General Assembly at some other place when it is necessary, in case of pestilence or public danger.

§ 2. Every officer of each house of the General Assembly shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe the following oath, which shall be filed with the Secretary of State:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the state of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of..... according to the best of my ability.

§ 3. The secretary of the senate and clerk of the house of representatives, at the close of each session of the general assembly, shall deliver to the secretary of state all books, bills, documents and papers in the possession of either branch of the general assembly, correctly labeled, folded and classified, according to the subject matter of such documents respectively; and the secretary of state shall preserve the same in his office. The secretary of state shall cause the journals of the senate and house of representatives to be securely bound in volumes of convenient size, to be kept in his office.

§ 4. The presiding officer of each house, and the chairman, or any member of any committee appointed by either house, or of a joint committee appointed by the two houses of the general assembly, may administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses called before such house or committee for the purpose of giving evidence touching any matter or thing which may be under the consideration or investigation of such house or committee.

§ 5. In all cases of trials of impeachment, or other trials before the senate, the president, secretary, or any member of the senate, shall have power to administer oaths or affirmations to the members, witnesses, or any other person required to be sworn.

§ 6. Any person may be compelled, by subpoena, to appear and give testimony as a witness, and produce papers and documents before either house or a committee thereof, or a joint committee of both houses. The subpoena shall be signed by the presiding officer of the

house or the chairman of the committee before whom the witness is to appear, and may be served in the same manner as subpoenas from courts of record. But the testimony of a witness examined and testifying before either house of the general assembly, any committee of either house, or any joint committee of the two houses, shall not be used as evidence in any criminal proceedings against such witness in any court of justice: *Provided*, that no official paper or record produced by such witness on such examination shall be held or taken to be included within the privilege of said evidence so as to protect such witness from any criminal proceeding as aforesaid, and no witness shall hereafter be allowed to refuse to testify to any fact, or to produce any paper touching which he shall be examined by either house, or by any of the said committees, for the reason that his testimony touching such fact, or the production of such paper, may tend to disgrace him or render him infamous: *Provided, further*, that nothing in this act shall be construed to exempt any witness from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed by him in testifying as aforesaid.

§ 7. Any witness neglecting or refusing to appear when duly subpoenaed, or to testify, or to produce papers and documents before a committee of either house, or a joint committee of both houses, may be arrested, by warrant under the hand of the presiding officer of the house appointing the committee, or in case of a joint committee, under the hand of the presiding officer of either house, and taken before the house, and there compelled to give testimony or produce such papers and documents.

§ 8. Whoever, being served with a subpoena to appear as a witness, or to produce any paper or document before either house of the general assembly, or any committee thereof, or a joint committee of both houses, shall neglect or refuse to so appear, or to produce any such paper or document, or having appeared, either with or without subpoena, shall neglect or refuse to be sworn or to testify, or to produce any papers or documents when lawfully required so to do, shall be guilty of a misde-

meanor, and fined not less than \$3 nor more than \$200. This section shall not be construed to affect the right of either house of the general assembly to compel the attendance of any person as a witness, or to punish for disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence.

§ 9. The manner of effecting imprisonment of any person by either house for disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence, shall be by a warrant, under the hand of the presiding officer for the time being of the house ordering the imprisonment, countersigned by the acting secretary or clerk, running in the name of the People of the State of Illinois, and may be directed to the sergeant-at-arms or doorkeeper of the house, or to the sheriff or any constable of the county in which the general assembly is convened, commanding him to commit the prisoner to the county jail, and deliver him to the keeper thereof, and the jailer to receive him into his custody and safely keep him for the time for which he is committed, or until he is duly discharged.

§ 10. If the person is committed for a refusal to answer any question put to him as a witness, or to obey an order of the house, the warrant may direct that the person be returned to the house at a time stated therein, not exceeding twenty-four hours from the time of commitment, or it may direct that he be imprisoned until he shall signify his willingness to obey the requirements of the house, at which time he shall be returned to the house by the person having him in custody: *Provided*, that no person shall be so held beyond the time of the adjournment of the general assembly. [See Const., art. 4, § 9.]

§ 11. The punishment of any person, by either house, for disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence, shall not be a bar to any other proceeding, civil or criminal, for the same offense.

§ 12. Whoever, by any noisy, disorderly or unseemly conduct, either in or about the state house or place where either house of the general assembly is convened, disturbs the deliberations of either house, shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, and in default of payment shall stand committed to the county jail until the

fine and costs are paid, or he is discharged according to law.

§ 13. The sergeant-at-arms of the senate and his assistants, and the doorkeeper of the house of representatives and his assistants, shall serve such process and execute such orders as may be enjoined upon them by their respective houses, shall maintain order among spectators admitted into the rooms in which the respective houses hold their sessions, and take proper measures to prevent interruption of either house, and may arrest, with or without warrant, any person committing any offense created by this act, or by any law for the protection of the state house or any of its grounds or appurtenances, or guilty of any breach of the peace in or a' out the state house or public grounds connected therewith, and convey any such offender before a proper magistrate for trial; and for such purpose they shall have the same authority as is granted to sheriffs.

Approved and in force February 25, 1874.

AN ACT

To fix the compensation of the members, officers and employes of the general assembly.

§ 1, omitted.

§ 2. Until otherwise provided by law, the compensation of the several officers and employes of the general assembly shall be the same sum per day for each day's actual service as was paid at the first session of the twenty-seventh general assembly, to be certified by the speakers of the two houses. [See L. 1871-2, p. 124.]

§ 3. The auditor of public accounts shall draw his warrants upon the treasurer in favor of the several members, officers and employes of the general assembly, upon properly certified pay-rolls, as the same shall from time to time become due.

Approved and in force June 14, 1871. L. 1871-2, p. 125.

AN ACT

To revise the law in relation to the State Library.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That the governor, secretary of state and superintendent of public instruction shall constitute the board of commissioners for the management of the state library, of which board the governor shall be president. [L. 1867, p. 28, § 1.]

§ 2. Said commissioners shall have power to make and carry into effect all such rules and regulations for the care, arrangement and use of the books, maps, charts, papers and furniture of the state library as they may deem proper. [L. 1867, p. 28, § 1.]

§ 3. The secretary of state shall be librarian, and shall have the custody and charge of all books, maps, charts, papers and other things belonging to the state library, or directed to be deposited therein. [R. S. 1845, p. 340, § 2.]

§ 4. The librarian shall prepare a complete alphabetical catalogue of the library, number the books therein, and report the same to the commissioners, who shall cause the same to be published for the use of the library. [L. 1865, p. 87, § 2.]

§ 5. The librarian shall cause each book in the library to be labeled with a printed label, to be pasted on the inside of the cover, with the words "Illinois State Library," and the number of the volume in the catalogue of said library, and also write the same words at the bottom of the tenth page of each volume. All books that may hereafter be added to the library shall be labeled in the same manner, and entered on the catalogue immediately on their receipt, and before they can be taken out.

§ 6. Books may be taken from the state library by the members and officers of the general assembly during the session of the legislature, and at any time by the governor and the officers of the executive department of the state, who are required to keep their offices at the seat of government, and the justices of the supreme

court. But no person shall be allowed to take any book or property from the state library without executing a receipt therefor, nor to take or retain from the library more than two volumes of miscellaneous works at any one time. [R. S. 1845, p. 340, § 3.]

§ 7. The librarian shall cause to be kept a register of all books issued and returned, with the dates they are so issued and returned, and no book, except the laws, journals and reports of this state, which may be taken from the library by members or officers of the legislature during the session, shall be retained more than two weeks, and all books of every kind so taken shall be returned at the close of the session. [R. S. 1845, p. 340, § 4.]

§ 8. If any person fails to return any book taken from the library within the time prescribed in the foregoing section, or injures the same, he shall forfeit and pay to the librarian, for the benefit of the library, three times the value of such book, or of the set to which it belongs; and before the auditor shall issue his warrant in favor of any member or officer of the general assembly for his services during the session, he shall be satisfied that such member or officer has returned all books taken out of the library by him, and has settled all accounts for injuring such books or otherwise. [R. S. 1845, p. 340, § 5.]

§ 9. All fines and forfeitures accruing under and by virtue of this act, or for the violation of any of the rules adopted by the library commissioners, shall be recoverable by action of debt before any justice of the peace or court having jurisdiction of the same, in the name of the People of the State of Illinois, to the use of the state library, and may be expended under the direction of the library commissioners. In all such trials, the entries of the librarian, made as hereinbefore prescribed, shall be evidence of the delivery of the book and of the date of such delivery; and it shall be his duty to carry the provisions of this act into effect, and to sue for all injuries done to the library, and for all penalties under this act. [R. S. 1845, p. 340, § 6.]

Approved February 25, 1874. In force July 1, 1874.

RULES OF THE STATE LIBRARY.

Books may be taken from the State Library by the members of the General Assembly and its officers, during the session of the Legislature, and at any time by the Governor, and the officers of the Executive Department of this State, who are required to keep their offices at the seat of government; the Justices of the Supreme Court, and officers thereof.

No person shall be permitted to take or detain from the Library more than two volumes of miscellaneous works at the same time.

No miscellaneous work shall be detained more than two weeks. All Laws, Journals, etc., taken by members of the Legislature, to be returned at the close of the session.

If any person injures, or fails to return any book taken from the Library, within the time above mentioned, **HE SHALL FORFEIT AND PAY TO THE LIBRARIAN** for the benefit of the Library, **THREE TIMES THE VALUE THEREOF**, or of the set to which it belongs.

Any person not above mentioned, who takes books or other articles from the State Library, without the consent of the Librarian, will be prosecuted for larceny, without distinction of persons.

Any person taking books from State Library without reporting the same to the Librarian, or assistant, and causing the same to be properly charged upon the register, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

No entry of charges or return of books will be permitted to be made, except by the Librarian or assistant.

Persons using books of the Library, will return the same to their proper places, upon penalty of being denied the privileges of the Library.

GEO. H. HARLOW,

Secretary of State, and ex-officio State Librarian.

CONSTITUTION OF ILLINOIS.

—◆◆◆—
PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of Illinois—grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations—in order to form a more perfect government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; do ordain and establish this constitution for the State of Illinois.

ARTICLE I.

BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries and jurisdiction of the State shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river; thence up the same, and with the line of Indiana, to the northwest corner of said State; thence east, with the line of the same State, to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north, along the middle of said lake, to north latitude 42 degrees and 30 minutes; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi river, and thence down along the middle of that river to its confluence with the Ohio river, and thence up the latter river, along its northwestern shore, to the place of beginning: *Provided*, that this State shall exercise such jurisdiction upon the Ohio river as she is now entitled to, or such as may hereafter be agreed upon by this State and the State of Kentucky.

ARTICLE II.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

§ 1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights—among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

§ 2. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

§ 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be guaranteed; and no person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege or capacity, on account of his religious opinion; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State. No person shall be required to attend or support any ministry or place of worship against his consent, nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship.

§ 4. Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense.

§ 5. The right of trial by jury as heretofore enjoyed, shall remain inviolate; but the trial of civil cases before justices of the peace by a jury of less than twelve men, may be authorized by law.

§ 6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue without probable cause, supported by affidavit, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

§ 7. All persons shall beailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evi-

dent or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

§ 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in cases in which the punishment is by fine, or imprisonment otherwise than in the penitentiary, in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the army and navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; *Provided*, that the grand jury may be abolished by law in all cases.

§ 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

§ 10. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

§ 11. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; nor shall any person be transported out of the State for any offense committed within the same.

§ 12. No person shall be imprisoned for debt, unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; or in cases where there is strong presumption of fraud.

§ 13. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation, when not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, as shall be prescribed by law. The fee of land taken for railroad tracks, without consent of the owners thereof, shall remain in such owners, subject to the use for which it is taken.

§ 14. No *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the

obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

§ 15. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

§ 16. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

§ 17. The people have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to apply for redress of grievances.

§ 18. All elections shall be free and equal.

§ 19. Every person ought to find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or reputation; he ought to obtain, by law, right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial; promptly and without delay.

§ 20. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

The powers of the Government of this State are divided into three distinct departments—the Legislative, Executive and Judicial; and no person, or collection of persons, being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, both to be elected by the people.

ELECTIONS.

§ 2. An election for members of the general assembly shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter, in each county, as such places therein as may be provided by law. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or person exercising the powers of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

ELIGIBILITY AND OATH.

§ 3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, or a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years. No person shall be a senator or a representative who shall not be a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have been for five years a resident of his State, and for two years next preceding his election a resident within the territory forming the district from which he is elected. No judge or clerk of any court, secretary of state, attorney general, state's attorney, recorder, sheriff, or collector of public revenue, member of either house of congress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States or this State, or any foreign government, shall have a seat in the general assembly: *Provided*, that appointments in the militia, and the offices of notary public and justice of the peace, shall not be considered lucrative. Nor shall any person, holding any office of honor or profit under any foreign government, or under the government of the United States, (except postmasters whose annual compensation does not exceed the sum of \$300,) hold any office of honor or profit under the authority of this State.

§ 4. No person who has been, or hereafter shall be, convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, nor any person who has been or may be a collector or holder of public moneys, who shall not have accounted for and paid over, according to law, all such moneys due

from him, shall be eligible to the general assembly, or to any office of profit or trust in this State.

§ 5. Members of the general assembly, before they enter upon their official duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and will faithfully discharge the duties of senator (or representative) according to the best of my ability; and that I have not, knowingly or intentionally, paid or contributed anything, or made any promise in the nature of a bribe, to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and have not accepted, nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, from any corporation, company or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any other official act."

This oath shall be administered by a judge of the supreme or circuit court, in the hall of the house to which the member is elected, and the secretary of state shall record and file the oath subscribed by each member. Any member who shall refuse to take the oath herein prescribed, shall forfeit his office, and every member who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to, or of violating, his said oath, shall forfeit his office, and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in this State.

APPORTIONMENT—SENATORIAL.

§ 6. The general assembly shall apportion the State every ten years, beginning with the year 1871, by dividing the population of the State, as ascertained by the federal census, by the number 51, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the senate. The senators elected in the year of our Lord 1872, in districts bearing odd numbers, shall vacate their offices at the end of two years, and those elected in districts bearing even numbers, at the end of four years; and vacancies occurring by the expiration of term, shall be filled by the election of senators for the full term. Senatorial districts shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory, bounded by county lines, and contain as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants; but no district shall contain less than four-fifth of the senatorial ratio. Counties containing not less than the ratio and

three-fourths, may be divided into separate districts, and shall be entitled to two senators, and to one additional senator for each number of inhabitants equal to the ratio, contained by such counties in excess of twice the number of said ratio.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

§§ 7 and 8. The house of representatives shall consist of three times the number of the members of the senate, and the term of office shall be two years. Three representatives shall be elected in each senatorial district at the general election in the year of our Lord 1872, and every two years thereafter. In all elections of representatives aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates, as he shall see fit; and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected.

TIME OF MEETING AND GENERAL RULES.

§ 9. The sessions of the general assembly shall commence at 12 o'clock noon, on the Wednesday next after the first Monday in January, in the year next ensuing the election of members thereof, and at no other time, unless as provided by this constitution. A majority of the members elected to each house shall constitute a quorum. Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, and be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its members; shall choose its own officers; and the senate shall choose a temporary president to preside when the lieutenant governor shall not attend as president or shall act as governor. The secretary of state shall call the house of representatives to order at the opening of each new assembly, and preside over it until a temporary presiding officer thereof shall have been chosen and shall have taken his seat. No member shall be expelled by either house, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, and no member shall be twice expelled for the same offense. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of

disrespect to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence. But no such imprisonment shall extend beyond two hours at one time, unless the person shall persist in such disorderly or contemptuous behavior.

§ 10. The doors of each house and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as, in the opinion of the house, require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, or to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published. In the senate at the request of two members, and in the house at the request of five members, the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question, and entered upon the journal. Any two members of either house shall have liberty to dissent from and protest, in respectful language, against any act or resolution which they think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered upon the journals.

STYLE OF LAWS AND PASSAGE OF BILLS.

§ 11. The style of the laws of this State shall be: *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:*

§ 12. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended or rejected by the other; and on the final passage of all bills, the vote shall be by yeas and nays, upon each bill separately, and shall be entered upon the journal; and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house.

§ 13. Every bill shall be read at large on three different days, in each house; and the bill and all amendments thereto shall be printed before the vote is taken on its final passage; and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speakers thereof. No act hereafter passed shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be ex-

pressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed; and no law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the law revived, or the section amended, shall be inserted at length in the new act. And no act of the general assembly shall take effect until the first day of July next after its passage, unless, in case of emergency, (which emergency shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act), the general assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct.

PRIVILEGES AND DISABILITIES.

§ 14. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

§ 15. No person elected to the general assembly shall receive any civil appointment within this State from the governor, the governor and senate, or from the general assembly, during the term for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes given for any such members for any such office or appointment, shall be void; nor shall any member of the general assembly be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the state, or any county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall be elected, or within one year after the expiration thereof.

PUBLIC MONEYS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

§ 16. The general assembly shall make no appropriation of money out of the treasury in any private law. Bills making appropriations for the pay of members and officers of the general assembly, and for the salaries of the officers of the government, shall contain no provisions on any other subject.

§ 17. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law,

and on the presentation of a warrant issued by the auditor thereon; and no money shall be diverted from any appropriation made for any purpose, or taken from any fund whatever, either by joint or separate resolution. The auditor shall, within sixty days after the adjournment of each session of the general assembly, prepare and publish a full statement of all money expended at such session, specifying the amount of each item, and to whom and for what paid.

§ 18. Each general assembly shall provide for all the appropriations necessary for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session, the aggregate amount of which shall not be increased without a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, nor exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time; and all appropriations, general or special, requiring money to be paid out of the State Treasury, from funds belonging to the State, shall end with such fiscal quarter: *Provided*, the State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, contract debts, never to exceed in the aggregate \$250,000; and moneys thus borrowed shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to pay the debt thus created, and to no other purpose; and no other debt, except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the State in war, (for payment of which the faith of the State shall be pledged), shall be contracted, unless the law authorizing the same shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of the votes cast for members of the general assembly at such election. The general assembly shall provide for the publication of said law for three months, at least, before the vote of the people shall be taken upon the same; and provision shall be made, at the time, for the payment of the interest annually, as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue; which law, providing for the payment of such interest by such tax, shall be irrevocable until such debt be paid: *And provided, further*, that

the law levying the tax shall be submitted to the people with the law authorizing the debt to be contracted.

§ 19. The general assembly shall never grant or authorize extra compensation, fee or allowance to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after service has been rendered or a contract made, nor authorize the payment of an claim, or part thereof, hereafter created against the State under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void: *Provided*, the general assembly may make appropriations for expenditures incurred in suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion.

§ 20. The State shall never pay, assume or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of, or in any manner give, loan or extend its credit to, or in aid of any public or other corporation, association or individual.

PAY OF MEMBERS.

§ 21. The members of the general assembly shall receive for their services the sum of \$5 per day, during the first session held under this constitution, and 10 cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government, to be computed by the auditor of public accounts; and thereafter such compensation as shall be prescribed by law, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever; except the sum of \$50 per session to each member, which shall be in full for postage, stationery, newspapers, and all other incidental expenses and perquisites; but no change shall be made in the compensation of members of the general assembly during the term for which they may have been elected. They pay and mileage allowed to each member of the general assembly shall be certified by the speaker of their respective houses, and entered on the journals and published at the close of each session.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION PROHIBITED.

§ 22. The general assembly shall not pass local or

special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: for—

Granting divorces;

Changing the names of persons or places;

Laying out, opening, altering, and working roads or highways;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds;

Locating or changing county seats;

Regulating county and township affairs;

Regulating the practice in courts of justice;

Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables;

Providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases;

Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village;

Providing for the election of members of the board of supervisors in townships, incorporated towns or cities;

Summoning and impaneling grand or petit juries;

Providing for the management of common schools;

Regulating the rate of interest on money;

The opening and conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting;

The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability;

The protection of game or fish;

Chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges;

Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures;

Creating, increasing, or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed;

Changing the law of descent;

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose;

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

§ 23. The general assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or individual to this State or to any municipal corporation therein.

IMPEACHMENT.

§ 24. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment; but a majority of all the members elected must concur therein. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate; and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath, or affirmation, to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor of the State is tried, the chief justice shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected. But judgment, in such cases, shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the government of this State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

§ 25. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that the fuel, stationery, and printing paper furnished for the use of the State; the copying, printing, binding and distributing the laws and journals, and all other printing ordered by the general assembly, shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder; but the general assembly shall fix a maximum price; and no member thereof, or other officer of the State, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in such contract. But all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the governor, and if he disapproves the same there shall be a re-letting of the contract, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

§ 26. The State of Illinois shall never be made defendant in any court of law or equity.

§ 27. The general assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises, for any purpose,

and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets in this State.

§ 28. No law shall be passed which shall operate to extend the term of any public officer after his election or appointment.

§ 29. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass such laws as may be necessary for the protection of operative miners, by providing for ventillation, when the same may be required, and the construction of escapement shafts, or such other appliances as may secure safety in all coal mines, and to provide for the enforcement of said laws by such penalties and punishments as may be deemed proper.

§ 30. The general assembly may provide for establishing and opening roads and cartways, connected with a public road, for private and public use.

§ 31. The general assembly may pass laws permitting the owners or occupants of lands to construct drains and ditches, for agricultural and sanitary purposes, across the lands of others.

§ 32. The general assembly shall pass liberal homestead and exemption laws.

§ 33. The general assembly shall not appropriate out of the State treasury, or expend on account of the new capitol grounds, and construction, completion, and furnishing of the State house, a sum exceeding, in the aggregate, \$3,500,000, inclusive of all appropriations heretofore made, without first submitting the proposition for an additional expenditure to the legal voters of the State, at a general election; nor unless a majority of all the votes cast at such election shall be for the proposed additional expenditure.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The executive department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney General, who shall, each, with the exception of the Treasurer, hold his

office for the term of four years from the second Monday of January next after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. They shall, except the Lieutenant Governor, reside at the seat of government during their term of office, and keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

§ 2. The Treasurer shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified; and shall be ineligible to said office for two years next after the end of the term for which he was elected. He may be required by the Governor to give reasonable additional security, and in default of so doing his office shall be deemed vacant.

ELECTION.

§ 3. An election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, and Attorney General, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year 1870, and every four years thereafter; and for Treasurer on the day last above mentioned, and every two years thereafter, at such places and in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

§ 4. The returns of every election for the above named officers shall be sealed up and transmitted, by the returning officers, to the Secretary of State, directed to "The Speaker of the House of Representatives," who shall, immediately after the organization of the house, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of each house of the general assembly, who shall, for that purpose, assemble in the hall of the house of representatives. The person having the highest number of votes for either of said offices shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes, the general assembly shall, by joint ballot, choose one of such persons for said office. Contested elections for all

of said offices shall be determined by both houses of the general assembly, by joint ballot, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

ELIGIBILITY.

§ 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been, for five years next preceding his election, a citizen of the United States and of this State. Neither the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction nor Attorney General shall be eligible to any other office during the period for which he shall have been elected.

GOVERNOR.

§ 6. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

§ 7. The Governor shall, at the commencement of each session, and at the close of his term of office, give to the general assembly information, by message, of the condition of the State, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall account to the general assembly, and accompany his message with a statement of all moneys received and paid out by him from any funds subject to his order, with vouchers, and at the commencement of each regular session, present estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes.

§ 8. The Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly, by proclamation, stating therein the purpose for which they are convened; and the general assembly shall enter upon no business except that for which they were called together.

§ 9. In case of a disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the Governor may, on the same being certified to him, by the house first moving the adjournment, adjourn the general assembly to such time as he thinks proper, not beyond the first day of the next regular session.

§ 10. The Governor shall nominate, and by and

with the advice and consent of the senate, (a majority of all the senators selected concurring, by yeas and nays,) appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for; and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the general assembly.

§ 11. In case of a vacancy, during the recess of the senate, in any office which is not elective, the Governor shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the senate, when he shall nominate some person to fill such office; and any person so nominated, who is confirmed by the senate, (a majority of all the senators elected concurring by yeas and nays) shall hold his office during the remainder of the term, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. No person, after being rejected by the senate, shall be again nominated for the same office at the same session, unless at the request of the senate, or be appointed to the same office during the recess of the general assembly.

§ 12. The Governor shall have power to remove any officer whom he may appoint, in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office; and he may declare his office vacant, and fill the same as is herein provided in other cases of vacancy.

§ 13. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying therefor.

§ 14. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State (except when they shall be called into the service of the United States); and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

§ 15. The Governor, and all civil officers of this State, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office.

VETO.

§ 16. Every bill passed by the general assembly

shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, then, two-thirds of the members elected agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. But in all such cases, the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal. Any bill which shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall be filed, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of State, within ten days after such adjournment, or become a law.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

§ 17. In case of death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the State, or other disability of the Governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

§ 18. The Lieutenant Governor shall be president of the Senate, and shall vote only when the Senate is equally divided. The Senate shall choose a president, *pro tempore*, to preside in case of the absence or impeachment of the Lieutenant Governor, or when he shall hold the office of Governor.

§ 19. If there be no Lieutenant Governor, or if the Lieutenant Governor shall, for any of the causes specified in § 17 of this article, become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president of the Senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed; and if the president of the Senate,

for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of Governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

§ 20. If the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Secretary of State, Attorney General, or Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be vacated by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to fill the same by appointment, and the appointee shall hold his office until his successor shall be elected and qualified in such manner as may be provided by law. An account shall be kept by the officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, of all moneys received or disbursed by them, severally, from all sources, and for every service performed, and a semi-annual report thereof be made to the Governor, under oath; and any officer who makes a false report shall be guilty of perjury, and punished accordingly.

§ 21. The officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, shall, at least ten days preceding each regular session of the general assembly, severally, report to the Governor, who shall transmit such reports to the general assembly, together with the reports of the judges of the supreme court of the defects in the constitution and laws; and the Governor may at any time require information, in writing, under oath, from the officers of the executive department, and all officers and managers of State institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of their respective offices.

THE SEAL OF STATE.

§ 22. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be called the "Great seal of the State of Illinois," which shall be kept by the Secretary of State, and used by him, officially, as directed by law.

FEEES AND SALARIES.

§ 23. The officers named in this article shall receive

for their services a salary, to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their official terms, and they shall not, after the expiration of the terms of those in office at the adoption of this constitution, receive to their own use any fees, costs, perquisites of office, or other compensation. And all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for any service performed by any officer provided for in this article of the constitution, shall be paid in advance into the State Treasury.

DEFINITION AND OATH OF OFFICE.

§ 24. An office is a public position created by the constitution or law, continuing during the pleasure of the appointing power, or for a fixed time, with a successor elected or appointed. An employment is an agency, for a temporary purpose, which ceases when that purpose is accomplished.

§ 25. All civil officers, except members of the general assembly and such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the state of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of..... according to the best of my ability.

And no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The judicial powers, except as in this article is otherwise provided, shall be vested in one supreme court, circuit courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such courts as may be created by law in and for cities and incorporated towns.

SUPREME COURT.

§ 2. The supreme court shall consist of seven judges, and shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to the revenue, in *mandamus*, and *habeas corpus*, and

appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. One of said judges shall be chief justice; four shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision.

§ 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court unless he shall be at least thirty years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in this State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the district in which he shall be elected.

§ 4. Terms of the supreme court shall continue to be held in the present grand divisions at the several places now provided for holding the same; and until otherwise provided by law, one or more terms of said court shall be held, for the northern division, in the city of Chicago, each year, at such times as said court may appoint, whenever said city or the county of Cook shall provide appropriate rooms therefor, and the use of a suitable library, without expense to the State. The judicial divisions may be altered, increased or diminished in number, and the times and places of holding said court may be changed by law.

§ 5. The present grand divisions shall be preserved, and be denominated Southern, Central and Northern, until otherwise provided by law. The State shall be divided into seven districts for the election of judges, and until otherwise provided by law, they shall be as follows:

First District.—The counties of St. Clair, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, Jackson, Williamson, Saline Gallatin, Hardin, Pope, Union, Johnson, Alexander, Pulaski and Massac.

Second District.—The counties of Madison, Bond, Marion, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper, Effingham, Fayette, Montgomery, Macoupin, Shelby, Cumberland, Clark, Greene, Jersey, Calhoun and Christian.

Third District.—The counties of Sangamon, Macon, Logan, De Witt, Piatt, Douglas, Champaign, Vermilion, McLean, Livingston, Ford, Iroquois, Coles, Edgar, Moultrie and Tazewell.

Fourth District.—The counties of Fulton, McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler, Brown, Adams, Pike, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Cass and Scott.

Fifth District.—The counties of Knox, Warren, Henderson, Mercer, Henry, Stark, Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, LaSalle, Grundy and Woodford.

Sixth District.—The counties of Whiteside, Carroll, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Kane, Kendall, DeKalb, Lee, Ogle and Rock Island.

Seventh District.—The counties of Lake, Cook, Will, Kankakee and Du Page.

The boundaries of the districts may be changed at the session of the general assembly next preceding the election for judges herein, and at no other time; but whenever such alterations shall be made, the same shall be upon the rule of equality of population, as nearly as county boundaries will allow, and the districts shall be composed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form as circumstances will permit. The alteration of the districts shall not affect the tenure of office of any judge.

§ 6. At the time of voting on the adoption of this constitution, one judge of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors thereof, in each of said districts numbered two, three, six and seven, who shall hold his office for the term of nine years from the first Monday in June, in the year of our Lord 1870. The term of office of judges of the supreme court, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be nine years; and on the first Monday of June of the year in which the term of any of the judges in office at the adoption of this constitution, or of the judges then elected, shall expire, and every nine years thereafter, there shall be an election for the successor or successors of such judges, in the respective districts wherein the term of such judges shall expire. The chief justice shall continue to act as such until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, after which the judges shall choose one of their number chief justice.

§ 7. From and after the adoption of this constitution, the judges of the supreme court shall each receive a

salary of \$4,000 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after said salaries shall be fixed by law, the salaries of the judges in office shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges have been elected.

§ 8. Appeals and writs of error may be taken to the supreme court, held in the grand division in which the case is decided, or, by consent of the parties, to any other grand division.

§ 9. The supreme court shall appoint one reporter of its decisions, who shall hold his office for six years, subject to removal by the court.

§ 10. At the time of the election for representatives in the general assembly, happening next preceding the expiration of the terms of office of the present clerks of said court, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected, whose term of office shall be six years from said election, but who shall not enter upon the duties of his office until the expiration of the term of his predecessor, and every six years thereafter, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected.

APPELLATE COURTS.

§ 11. After the year of our Lord 1874, inferior appellate courts, of uniform organization and jurisdiction, may be created in districts formed for that purpose, to which such appeals and writs of error as the general assembly may provide, may be prosecuted from circuit and other courts, and from which appeals and writs of error shall lie to the supreme court, in all criminal cases, and cases in which a franchise, or freehold, or the validity of a statute is involved, and in such other cases as may be provided by law. Such appellate courts shall be held by such number of judges of the circuit courts, and at such times and places, and in such manner, as may be provided by law; but no judge shall sit in review upon cases decided by him; nor shall said judges receive any additional compensation for such services.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

§ 12. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction of all causes in law and equity, and such appellate

jurisdiction as is or may be provided by law, and shall hold two or more terms each year in every county. The terms of office of judges of circuit courts shall be six years.

§ 13. The State, exclusive of the county of Cook and other counties having a population of 100,000, shall be divided into judicial circuits, prior to the expiration of the terms of office of the present judges of the circuit courts. Such circuits shall be formed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form and as nearly equal as circumstances will permit, having due regard to business, territory and population, and shall not exceed in number one circuit for every 100,000 of population in the State. One judge shall be elected for each of said circuits by the electors thereof. New circuits may be formed and the boundaries of circuits changed by the general assembly, at its session next preceding the election for circuit judges, but at no other time: *Provided*, that the circuits may be equalized or changed at the first session of the general assembly, after the adoption of this constitution. The creation, alteration or change of any circuit shall not affect the tenure of office of any judge. Whenever the business of the circuit court of any one, or of two or more contiguous counties, containing a population exceeding 50,000, shall occupy nine months of the year, the general assembly may make of such county, or counties, a separate circuit. Whenever additional circuits are created, the forgoing limitations shall be observed.

§ 14. The general assembly shall provide for the times of holding court in each county; which shall not be changed, except by the general assembly next preceding the general election for judges of said courts; but additional terms may be provided for in any county. The election for judges of the circuit courts shall be held on the first Monday in June, in the year of our Lord 1873, and every six years thereafter.

§ 15. The general assembly may divide the State into judicial circuits of greater population and territory, in lieu of the circuits provided for in section 13 of this

article, and provide for the election therein, severally, by the electors thereof, by general ticket, of not exceeding four judges, who shall hold the circuit courts in the circuit for which they shall be elected, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 16. From and after the adoption of this constitution, judges of the circuit courts shall receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after their salaries shall be fixed by law, they shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges shall be, respectively, elected; and from and after the adoption of this constitution, no judge of the supreme or circuit court shall receive any other compensation, perquisite or benefit, in any form whatsoever, nor perform any other than judicial duties to which may belong any emoluments.

§ 17. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the circuit or inferior court, or to membership in the "board of county commissioners," unless he shall be at least 25 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in this State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the circuit, county, city, cities, or incorporated town in which he shall be elected.

COUNTY COURTS.

§ 18. There shall be elected in and for each county, one county judge and one clerk of the county court, whose terms of office shall be four years. But the general assembly may create districts of two or more contiguous counties, in each of which shall be elected one judge, who shall take the place of, and exercise the powers and jurisdiction of county judges in such districts. County courts shall be courts of record, and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate; settlement of estates of deceased persons; appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlements of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices; and in proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments, and such other jurisdiction as may be provided for by general law.

§ 19. Appeals and writs of error shall be allowed from final determinations of county courts, as may be provided by law.

PROBATE COURTS.

§ 20. The general assembly may provide for the establishment of a probate court in each county having a population of over 50,000, and for the election of a judge thereof, whose term of office shall be the same as that of the county judge, and who shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner. Said courts, when established, shall have original jurisdiction of all probate matters, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlement of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices, and in cases of the sales of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND CONSTABLES.

§ 21. Justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables shall be elected in and for such districts as are, or may be, provided by law, and the jurisdiction of such justices of the peace and police magistrates shall be uniform.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

§ 22. At the election for members of the general assembly in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a State's attorney in and for each county, in lieu of the State's attorneys now provided by law, whose term of office shall be four years.

COURTS OF COOK COUNTY.

§ 23. The county of Cook shall be one judicial circuit. The circuit court of Cook county shall consist of five judges, until their number shall be increased, as herein provided. The present judge of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, and the present judge of the circuit court of Cook county, shall be two of said

judges, and shall remain in office for the terms for which they were respectively elected, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The superior court of Chicago shall be continued, and called the superior court of Cook county. The general assembly may increase the number of said judges, by adding one to either of said courts for every additional 50,000 inhabitants in said county, over and above a population of 400,000. The terms of office of the judges of said courts hereafter elected, shall be six years.

§ 24. The judge having the shortest unexpired term shall be chief justice of the court of which he is judge. In case there are two or more whose terms expire at the same time, it may be determined by lot which shall be chief justice. Any judge of either of said courts shall have all the powers of a circuit judge, and may hold the court of which he is a member. Each of them may hold a different branch thereof at the same time.

§ 25. The judges of the superior and circuit courts, and the State's attorney, in said county, shall receive the same salaries, payable out of the State treasury, as is or may be paid from said treasury to the circuit judges and State's attorneys of the State, and such further compensation, to be paid by the county of Cook, as is or may be provided by law; such compensation shall not be changed during their continuance in office.

§ 26. The recorder's court of the city of Chicago shall be continued, and shall be called the "Criminal Court of Cook County." It shall have the jurisdiction of a circuit court, in all cases of criminal and *quasi* criminal nature, arising in the county of Cook, or that may be brought before said court pursuant to law; and all recognizances and appeals taken in said county, in criminal and *quasi* criminal cases shall be returnable and taken to said court. It shall have no jurisdiction in civil cases, except in those on behalf of the people, and incident to such criminal or *quasi* criminal matters, and to dispose of unfinished business. The terms of said criminal court of Cook county shall be held by one or more of the judges of the circuit or superior court of Cook county, as nearly as may be in alternation, as may

be determined by said judges, or provided by law. Said judges shall be *ex-officio* judges of said court.

§ 27. The present clerk of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, shall be the clerk of the criminal court of Cook county, during the term for which he was elected. The present clerks of the superior court of Chicago, and the present clerk of the circuit court of Cook county, shall continue in office during the terms for which they were respectively elected; and thereafter there shall be but one clerk of the superior court, to be elected by the qualified electors of said county, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 28. All justices of the peace in the city of Chicago shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, (but only upon the recommendation of a majority of the judges of the circuit, superior and county courts,) and for such districts as are now or shall hereafter be provided by law. They shall hold their offices for four years, and until their successors have been commissioned and qualified, but they may be removed by summary proceeding in the circuit or superior court, for extortion or other malfeasance. Existing justices of the peace and police magistrates may hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§ 29. All judicial officers shall be commissioned by the governor. All laws relating to courts shall be general, and of uniform operation; and the organization, jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice of all courts, of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process, judgments and decrees of such courts, severally, shall be uniform.

§ 30. The general assembly may, for cause entered on the journals, upon due notice and opportunity of defense, remove from office any judge, upon concurrence of three-fourths of all the members elected, of each house. All other officers in this article mentioned, shall be removed from office on prosecution and final conviction, for misdemeanor in office.

§ 31. All judges of courts of record, inferior to the supreme court, shall, on or before the first day of June, of each year, report in writing to the judges of the supreme court, such defects and omissions in the laws as their experience may suggest; and the judges of the supreme court shall, on or before the first day of January of each year, report in writing to the governor such defects and omissions in the constitution and laws as they may find to exist, together with appropriate forms of bills to cure such defects and omissions in the laws. And the judges of the several circuit courts shall report to the next general assembly the number of days they have held court in the several counties composing their respective circuits, the preceding two years.

§ 32. All officers provided for in this article shall hold their offices until their successors shall be qualified, and they shall, respectively, reside in the division, circuit, county or district for which they may be elected or appointed. The terms of office of all such officers, where not otherwise prescribed in this article, shall be four years. All officers, where not otherwise provided for in this article, shall perform such duties and receive

§ 33. All process shall run: *In the name of the People of the State of Illinois*; and all prosecutions shall be carried on: *In the name and by the authority of the People of the State of Illinois*; and conclude: *Against the peace and dignity of the same*. "Population," wherever used in this article, shall be determined by the next preceding census of this State, or of the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

SUFFRAGE.

§ 1. Every person having resided in this State one year, in the county ninety days, and in the election district thirty days next preceding any election therein, who was an elector in this State on the first day of April, in the year of our Lord 1848, or obtained a certificate of naturalization before any court of record in this State prior to the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1870, or who shall be a male citizen of the United States,

above the age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to vote at such election.

§ 2. All votes shall be by ballot.

§ 3. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same. And no elector shall be obliged to do military duty on the days of election, except in time of war or public danger.

§ 4. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of the United States, or of this State, or in the military or naval service of the United States.

such compensation as is or may be provided by law. Vacancies in such elective offices shall be filled by election; but where the unexpired term does not exceed one year, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment, as follows: Of judges, by the governor; of clerks of courts, by the court to which the office appertains, or by the judge or judges thereof; and of all such other offices, by the board of supervisors or board of county commissioners in the county where the vacancy occurs.

§ 5. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed therein.

§ 6. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this State, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this State one year next preceding the election or appointment.

§ 7. The general assembly shall pass laws excluding from the right of suffrage persons convicted of infamous crimes.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

§ 1. The general assembly shall provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all children of this State may receive a good common school education.

§ 2. All lands, moneys, or other property, donated,

granted or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects for which such gifts or grants were made.

§ 3. Neither the general assembly nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation or pay from any public fund whatever, anything in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution, controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State or any such public corporation, to any church, or for any sectarian purpose.

§ 4. No teacher, State, county, township, or district school officer shall be interested in the sale, proceeds or profits of any books, apparatus or furniture, used or to be used, in any school in this State, with which such officer or teacher may be connected, under such penalties as may be provided by the general assembly.

§ 5. There may be a county superintendent of schools in each county, whose qualifications, powers, duties, compensation, and time and manner of election, and term of office, shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IX.

REVENUE.

§ 1. The general assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful by levying a tax, by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the general assembly shall direct, and not otherwise; but the general assembly shall have power to tax pedlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, inn-keepers, grocery keepers, liquor dealers, toll bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph and express interests or business, venders of patents, and

persons or corporations owning or using franchises and privileges, in such manner as it shall from time to time direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates.

§ 2. The specification of the objects and subjects of taxation shall not deprive the general assembly of the power to require other subjects or objects to be taxed in such manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation fixed in this constitution.

§ 3. The property of the State, counties, and other municipal corporations, both real and personal, and such other property, as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation; but such exemption shall be only by general law. In the assessment of real estate incumbered by public easement, any depreciation occasioned by such easement may be deducted in the valuation of such property.

§ 4. The general assembly shall provide, in all cases where it may be necessary to sell real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments for State, county, municipal or other purposes, that a return of such unpaid taxes or assessments shall be made to some general officer of the county having authority to receive State and county taxes; and there shall be no sale of said property for any of said taxes or assessments but by said officer, upon the order or judgment of some court of record.

§ 5. The right of redemption from all sales of real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments of any character whatever, shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate, for a period of not less than two years from such sales thereof. And the general assembly shall provide by law for reasonable notice to be given to the owners or parties interested, by publication or otherwise, of the fact of the sale of the property for such taxes or assessments, and when the time of redemption shall expire: *Provided*, that occupants shall in all cases be served with personal notice before the time of redemption expires.

§ 6. The general assembly shall have no power to release or discharge any county, city, township, town or district whatever, or the inhabitants thereof or the property therein, from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for State purposes nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatsoever.

§ 7. All taxes levied for State purposes shall be paid into the State treasury.

§ 8. County authorities shall never assess taxes, the aggregate of which shall exceed 75 cents per \$100 valuation, except for the payment of indebtedness existing at the adoption of this constitution, unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.

§ 9. The general assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns and villages, with power to make local improvements by special assessment or by special taxation of contiguous property, or otherwise. For all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes; but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

§ 10. The general assembly shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations, or the inhabitants or property thereof, for corporate purposes, but shall require that all the taxable property within the limits of municipal corporations shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law, such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. Private property shall not be liable to be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debts of a municipal corporation.

§ 11. No person who is in default, as collector or custodian of money or property belonging to a municipal corporation, shall be eligible to any office in or under such corporation. The fees, salary or compensation of no municipal officer who is elected or appointed for a definite term of office, shall be increased or diminished during such term.

12. No county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before, or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same. This section shall not be construed to prevent any county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, from issuing their bonds in compliance with any vote of the people which may have been had prior to the adoption of this constitution in pursuance of any law providing therefor.

ARTICLE X.

COUNTIES.

§ 1. No new county shall be formed or established by the general assembly, which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than 400 square miles; nor shall any county be formed of less contents; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county or counties proposed to be divided.

§ 2. No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county, voting on the question, shall vote for the same.

§ 3. There shall be no territory stricken from any county, unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition for such division; and no territory shall be added to any county without the consent of the majority of the voters of the county to which it is

proposed to be added. But the portion so stricken off and added to another county, or formed in whole or in part into a new county, shall be holden for, and obliged to pay its proportion of the indebtedness of the county from which it has been taken.

COUNTY SEATS.

§ 4. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed in pursuance of law, and three-fifths of the voters of the county, to be ascertained in such manner as shall be provided by general law, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point; and no person shall vote on such question who has not resided in the county six months, and in the election precinct ninety days next preceding such election. The question of the removal of a county seat shall not be oftener submitted than once in ten years, to a vote of the people. But when an attempt is made to remove a county seat to a point nearer to the centre of a county, then a majority vote only shall be necessary.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

§ 5. The general assembly shall provide, by general law, for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, voting at any general election, shall so determine, and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of the said county by the board of county commissioners, may be dispensed with, and the affairs of said county may be transacted in such manner as the general assembly may provide. And in any county that shall have adopted a township organization, the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county, at a general election, in the manner that now is or may be provided by law; and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, then such organization shall cease in said county; and all laws in force in relation to counties not having

township organization, shall immediately take effect and be in force in such county. No two townships shall have the same name, and the day of holding the annual township meeting shall be uniform throughout the State.

§ 6. At the first election of county judges under this constitution, there shall be elected in each of the counties in this State, not under township organization, three officers, who shall be styled "the board of county commissioners," who shall hold sessions for the transaction of county business as shall be provided by law. One of said commissioners shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, to be determined by lot; and every year thereafter one such officer shall be elected in each of said counties for the term of three years.

§ 7. The county affairs of Cook county shall be managed by a board of commissioners of fifteen persons, ten of whom shall be elected from the city of Chicago, and five from towns outside of said city, in such manner as may be provided by law.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND THEIR COMPENSATION.

§ 8. In each county there shall be elected the following county officers: County judge, sheriff, county clerk, clerk of the circuit court, (who may be *ex officio* recorder of deeds, except in counties having 60,000 and more inhabitants, in which counties a recorder of deeds shall be elected at the general election in the year of our Lord 1872,) treasurer, surveyor and coroner, each of whom shall enter upon the duties of his office, respectively, on the first Monday of December after their election; and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, except the treasurer, sheriff and coroner, who shall hold their offices for two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

§ 9. The clerks of the courts of record, the treasurer, sheriff, coroner and recorder of deeds of Cook county, shall receive as their only compensation for their services, salaries to be fixed by law, which shall in no case be as much as the lawful compensation of a judge

of the circuit court of said county, and shall be paid, respectively, only out of the fees of the office actually collected. All fees, perquisites and emoluments (above the amount of said salaries) shall be paid into the county treasury. The number of the deputies and assistants of such officers shall be determined by rule of the circuit court, to be entered of record, and their compensation shall be determined by the county board.

§ 10. The county board, except as provided in § 9 of this article, shall fix the compensation of all county officers, with the amount of their necessary clerk hire, stationery, fuel and other expenses, and in all cases where fees are provided for, said compensation shall be paid out of, and shall in no instance exceed, the fees actually collected; they shall not allow either of them more per annum than \$1,500, in counties not exceeding 20,000 inhabitants; \$2,000 in counties containing 20,000 and not exceeding 30,000 inhabitants; \$2,500 in counties containing 30,000 and not exceeding 50,000 inhabitants; \$3,000 in counties containing 50,000 and not exceeding 70,000 inhabitants; \$3,500 in counties containing 70,000 and not exceeding 100,000 inhabitants; and \$4,000 in counties containing over 100,000 and not exceeding 250,000 inhabitants; and not more than \$1,000 additional compensation for each additional 100,000 inhabitants: *Provided*, that the compensation of no officer shall be increased or diminished during his term of office. All fees or allowances by them received, in excess of their said compensation, shall be paid into the county treasury.

§ 11. The fees of township officers, and of each class of county officers, shall be uniform in the class of counties to which they respectfully belong. The compensation herein provided for shall apply only to officers hereafter elected, but all fees established by special laws shall cease at the adoption of this constitution, and such officers shall receive only such fees as are provided by general law.

§ 12. All laws fixing the fees of State, county and township officers, shall terminate with the terms, respectively, of those who may be in office at the meeting

of the first general assembly after the adoption of this constitution; and the general assembly shall, by general law, uniform in its operation, provide for and regulate the fees of said officers and their successors, so as to reduce the same to a reasonable compensation for services actually rendered. But the general assembly may, by general law, classify the counties by population into not more than three classes, and regulate the fees according to class. This article shall not be construed as depriving the general assembly of the power to reduce the fees of existing officers.

§ 13. Every person who is elected or appointed to any office in this State, who shall be paid in whole or in part by fees, shall be required by law to make a semi-annual report, under oath, to some officer to be designated by law, of all his fees and emoluments.

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

§ 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws, or its charter extended, changed or amended, except those for charitable, educational, penal or reformatory purposes, which are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State, but the general assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created.

§ 2. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which organization shall not have taken place, or which shall not have been in operation within ten days from the time this constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity or effect whatever.

§ 3. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that in all elections for directors or managers of incorporated companies, every stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, for the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to culminate said shares, and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock, shall equal, or to distribute them on

the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit; and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner.

§ 4. No law shall be passed by the general assembly granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town, or incorporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied by such street railroad.

BANKS.

§ 5. No State bank shall hereafter be created, nor shall the State own or be liable for any stock in any corporation or joint stock company or association for banking purposes, now created, or to be hereafter created. No act of the general assembly authorizing or creating corporations or associations, with banking powers, whether of issue, deposit or discount, nor amendments thereto, shall go into effect or in any manner be in force unless the same shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election for or against such law.

§ 6. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors, over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held, for all its liabilities accruing while he or she remains stockholder.

§ 7. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions, on their circulation, created by the laws of this State, shall never be permitted or sanctioned. Every banking association now, or which may hereafter be, organized under the laws of this State, shall make and publish a full and accurate quarterly statement of its affairs, (which shall be certified to, under oath, by one or more of its officers,) as may be provided by law.

§ 8. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of state, of all bills or paper credit, designed to circulate as money, and require security, to the full

amount thereof, to be deposited with the State treasurer, in United States or Illinois State stocks, to be rated at ten per cent. below their par value; and in case of a depreciation of said stocks to the amount of ten per cent. below par, the bank or banks owning said stocks shall be required to make up said deficiency, by depositing additional stocks. And said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer thereof, and to whom such transfer is made.

RAILROADS.

§ 9. Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this State, under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this State for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made, and in which shall be kept, for public inspection, books, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom; the names of the owners of its stock, and the amount owned by them respectively; the amount of stock paid in, and by whom; the transfers of said stock; the amount of assets and liabilities, and the names and place of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall, annually, make a report, under oath, to the auditor of public accounts, or some officer to be designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law. And the general assembly shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section.

§ 10. The rolling stock, and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this State, shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and the general assembly shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

§ 11. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad

corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given, of at least sixty days, to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law. A majority of the directors of any railroad corporation, now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated by the laws of this State, shall be citizens and residents of this State.

§ 12. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. And the general assembly shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this State.

§ 13. No railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds, except for money, labor or property, actually received, and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created; and all stock dividends, and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation, shall be void. The capital stock of no railroad corporation shall be increased for any purpose, except upon giving sixty days' public notice, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 14. The exercise of the power, and the right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking, by the general assembly, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized, and subjecting them to the public necessity the same as of individuals. The right of trial by jury shall be held inviolate in all trials of claims for compensation, when, in the exercise of the said right of eminent domain, any incorporated company shall be interested either for or against the exercise of said right.

§ 15. The general assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads in this State, and enforce such laws, by adequate penalties, to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

ARTICLE XII.

MILITIA.

§ 1. The militia of the State of Illinois shall consist of all able-bodied male persons, resident in the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State.

§ 2. The general assembly, in providing for the organization, equipment and discipline of the militia, shall conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

§ 3. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the governor, and may hold their commissions for such time as the general assembly may provide.

§ 4. The militia shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters or elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

§ 5. The military records, banners and relics of the State, shall be preserved as an enduring memorial of the patriotism and valor of Illinois, and it shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide by law for the safe keeping of the same.

§ 6. No person having conscientious scruples against bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace: *Provided*, such persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption.

ARTICLE XIII.

WAREHOUSES.

§ 1. All elevators or storehouses where grain or property is stored for a compensation, whether the property stored be kept separate or not, are declared to be public warehouses.

§ 2. The owner, lessee or manager of each and every public warehouse situated in any town or city of not less than 100,000 inhabitants, shall make weekly statements, under oath, before some officer to be desig-

nated by law, and keep the same posted in some conspicuous place in the office of such warehouse, and shall also file a copy for public examination in such place as shall be designated by law, which statement shall correctly set forth the amount and grade of each and every kind of grain in such warehouse, together with such other property as may be stored therein, and what warehouse receipts have been issued, and are, at the time of making such statement, outstanding therefor; and shall, on the copy posted in the warehouse, note daily such changes as may be made in the quantity and grade of grain in such warehouse; and the different grades of grain shipped in separate lots, shall not be mixed with inferior or superior grades, without the consent of the owner or consignee thereof.

§ 3. The owners of property stored in any warehouse, or holder of a receipt for the same, shall always be at liberty to examine such property stored, and all the books and records of the warehouse in regard to such property.

§ 4. All railroad companies and other common carriers on railroads shall weigh or measure at points where it is shipped, and receipt for the full amount, and shall be responsible for the delivery of such amount to the owner or consignee thereof, at the place of destination.

§ 5. All railroad companies receiving and transporting grain in bulk or otherwise, shall deliver the same to any consignee thereof, or any elevator or public warehouse to which it may be consigned, provided such consignee or the elevator or public warehouse can be reached by any track owned, leased or used, or which can be used, by such railroad companies; and all railroad companies shall permit connections to be made with their track, so that any such consignee, and any public warehouse, coal bank or coal yard, may be reached by the cars on said railroad.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass all necessary laws to prevent the issue of false and fraudulent warehouse receipts, and to give full effect to this article of the constitution, which shall be liberally construed so as to protect producers and shippers. And the enumeration of the remedies herein named shall not

be construed to deny to the general assembly the power to prescribe by law such other and further remedies as may be found expedient, or to deprive any person of existing common law remedies.

§ 7. The general assembly shall pass laws for the inspection of grain, for the protection of producers, shippers and receivers of grain and produce.

ARTICLE XIV.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

§ 1. Whenever two-thirds of the members of each house of the general assembly shall, by a vote entered upon the journals thereof, concur that a convention is necessary to revise, alter or amend the constitution, the question shall be submitted to the electors at the next general election. If a majority voting at the election vote for a convention, the general assembly shall, at the next session, provide for a convention, to consist of double the number of members of the senate, to be elected in the same manner, at the same places, and in the same districts. The general assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, designate the day, hour and place of its meeting, fix the pay of its members and officers, and provide for the payment of the same, together with expenses necessarily incurred by the convention in the performance of its duties. Before proceeding, the members shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and of the State of Illinois, and to faithfully discharge their duties as members of the convention. The qualification of members shall be the same as that of members of the senate, and vacancies occurring shall be filled in the manner provided for filling vacancies in the general assembly. Said convention shall meet within three months after such election, and prepare such revision, alteration or amendments of the constitution as shall be deemed necessary, which shall be submitted to the electors for their ratification or rejection, at an election appointed by the convention for that purpose, not less than two nor more than six months after the adjournment

thereof; and unless so submitted and approved by a majority of the electors voting at the election, no such revision, alterations or amendments shall take effect.

§ 2. Amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the general assembly, and if the same shall be voted for by two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendments, together with the yeas and nays of each house thereon, shall be entered in full on their respective journals, and said amendments shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection, at the next election of members of the general assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The proposed amendments shall be published in full at least three months preceding the election, and if a majority of the electors voting at said election shall vote for the proposed amendments, they shall become a part of this constitution. But the general assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than one article of this constitution at the same session, nor to the same article oftener than once in four years.

SEPARATE SECTIONS.

No contract, obligation or liability whatever, of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to pay any money into the State treasury, nor any lien of the State upon, or right to tax property of said company, in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said company, approved February 10th, in the year of our Lord 1851, shall ever be released, suspended, modified, altered, remitted, or in any manner diminished or impaired by legislative or other authority; and all moneys derived from said company, after the payment of the State debt, shall be appropriated and set apart for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State government, and for no other purposes whatever.

MUNICIPAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO RAILROADS OR PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

No county, city, town, township, or other municipality, shall ever become subscriber to the capital stock

of any railroad or private corporation, or make donation to or loan its credit in aid of such corporation: *Provided, however,* that the adoption of this article shall not be construed as affecting the right of any such municipality to make such subscriptions where the same have been authorized, under existing laws, by a vote of the people of such municipalities prior to such adoption.

CANAL.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal shall never be sold or leased until the specific proposition for the sale or lease thereof shall first have been submitted to a vote of the people of the State at a general election, and have been approved by a majority of all the votes polled at such election. The general assembly shall never loan the credit of the State, or make appropriations from the treasury thereof, in aid of railroads or canals; *Provided,* that any surplus earnings of any canal may be appropriated for its enlargement or extension.

SCHEDULE.

§ 1. That all laws in force at the adoption of this constitution, not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts of this State, individuals, or bodies corporate, shall continue to be as valid as if this constitution had not been adopted,

§ 2. That all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures, due and owing to the State of Illinois under the present constitution and laws, shall inure to the use of the people of the State of Illinois, under this constitution.

§ 3. Recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to the people of the State of Illinois, to any State or county officer or public body, shall remain binding and valid; and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue, and all crimes and misdemeanors shall be tried and punished as though no change had been made in the constitution of this State.

§ 4. County courts for the transaction of county business in counties not having adopted township organization, shall continue in existence and exercise their

present jurisdiction until the board of county commissioners provided in this constitution is organized in pursuance of an act of the general assembly; and the county courts in all other counties shall have the same power and jurisdiction they now possess until otherwise provided by general law.

§ 5. All existing courts which are not in this constitution specifically enumerated, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until otherwise provided by law.

§ 6. All persons now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

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§ 18. All laws of the State of Illinois, and all official writings, and the executive, legislative and judicial proceedings, shall be conducted, preserved and published in no other than the English language.

§ 19. The general assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

§ 20. The circuit clerks of the different counties having a population over sixty thousand, shall continue to be recorders (ex-officio) for their respective counties, under this constitution, until the expiration of their respective terms.

§ 21. The judges of all courts of record in Cook county shall, in lieu of any salary provided for in this constitution, receive the compensation now provided by law until the adjournment of the first session of the general assembly after the adoption of this constitution.

§ 22. The present judge of the circuit court of Cook county shall continue to hold the circuit court of Lake county until otherwise provided by law.

§ 23. When this constitution shall be adopted, and take effect as the supreme law of the State of Illinois, the two-mill tax provided to be annually assessed and collected upon each dollar's worth of taxable property, in addition to all other taxes, as set forth in article fif-

teen of the now existing constitution, shall cease to be assessed after the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

§ 24. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be so construed as to deprive the general assembly of power to authorize the city of Quincy to create any indebtedness for railroad or municipal purposes, for which the people of said city shall have voted, and to which they shall have given, by such vote, their assent, prior to the thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine: *Provided*, that no such indebtedness, so created, shall in any part thereof be paid by the State, or from any State revenue, tax or fund, but the same shall be paid, if at all, by the said city of Quincy alone, and by taxes to be levied upon the taxable property thereof: *And provided, further*, that the general assembly shall have no power in the premises that it could not exercise under the present constitution of this State.

§ 25. In case this constitution and the articles and sections submitted separately be adopted, the existing constitution shall cease in all its provisions; and in case this constitution be adopted, and any one or more of the articles or sections submitted separately be defeated, the provisions of the existing constitution (if any) on the same subject shall remain in force.

§ 26. The provisions of this constitution required to be executed prior to the adoption or rejection thereof shall take effect and be in force immediately.

Done in convention at the capitol, in the city of Springfield, on the thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

—◆—◆—◆—
PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SECTION I.—1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. II.—1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year, by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative, who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole

number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. III.—1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when

elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate; but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President, *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath of affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SEC. IV.—1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state, by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. V.—1 Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior,

and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. VI.—1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house, during his continuance in office.

SEC. VII.—1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journals, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by

which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case, it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. VIII.—The Congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;
2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;
3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;
4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States;
5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;
6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;
7. To establish post-offices and post roads.
8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and invent-

ors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to supreme courts;

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers and authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district, (not exceeding ten miles square,) as may, by cession of particular states and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. IX.—1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight,

but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration heretofore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

SEC. X.—1. No state, shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque or reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops

or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE EXECUTIVE.

SEC. I.—1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in Congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate. The president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list, the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states; the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall

consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot, the Vice-President. [The foregoing provisions were changed by the 12th amendment.]

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

9. "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

SEC. II.—1. The President shall be commander-in-

chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties: *Provided*, two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they shall think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. III. He shall from time to time, give to Congress information of the state of the Union; and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all officers of the United States.

SEC. IV. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office, on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

OF THE JUDICIARY.

SEC. I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior: and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. II.—1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state, claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may, by law, have directed.

SEC. III.—1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony

of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEC. I.—1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. II.—1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. III.—1. New states may be admitted by Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of Congress.

2. Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so con-

strued as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. IV. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

OF AMENDMENTS.

1. Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress: *Provided*, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

2. This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby—anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

OF THE RATIFICATION.

1. The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America, the twelfth.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President, and Deputy for Virginia.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ART. II. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ART. III. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ART. IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated;

and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ART. V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ART. VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury, of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which districts shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ART. VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. IX. The enumeration, in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ART. XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or

equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ART. XII.—SEC. I. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

SEC. 2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the

Senate shall choose a Vice-President. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

SEC. 3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SEC. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers, of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of its male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

DOMESTIC.—On all Letters throughout the United States, 3 cents each half ounce or fraction thereof.

Drop or Local Letters, 2 cents where there is a free carrier's delivery. At other offices 1 cent.


Valuable Letters may be registered by the payment of a registration fee of 10 cents.

Money can be sent with absolute safety by mail by procuring a money order. The fees are, for any sum not to exceed \$15, ten cents; for any sum over \$15, and not to exceed \$30, fifteen cents; for any sum over \$30 and not to exceed \$40, twenty cents; for any sum over \$40, and not to exceed \$50, twenty-five cents.

Books and unsealed circulars will be transmitted from any postoffice within the United States to any other postoffice within the United States for one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof.

On all Transient Newspapers, or other Printed Matter (Books and Circulars excepted), and on all Seeds Cuttings, &c., Pamphlets, Book MSS. and Proof Sheets, Maps, Engravings, Blanks, Patterns, Envelopes, and Photographs, contained in one package, to one address, one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

All Transient Matter, except duly certified letters of Soldiers and Sailors, must be prepaid by Stamps.

 No package will be forwarded which weighs over four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

FOREIGN.—On letters to Great Britain and Ireland.—For every half ounce or fraction thereof, five cents; prepayment optional.

To the German States.—For every half ounce or fraction thereof, five cents.

To France.—For every half ounce or fraction thereof, five cents.

To Canada, and other British North American provinces, mail will be carried for the same price as charged in the United States, but prepayment is compulsory.



THE NEW STATE HOUSE.

The agitation for the building of a new State House in Springfield, commenced about the year 1865, and the project was well matured upon the meeting of the 25th general assembly, in January, 1867. The citizens of Springfield had felt some concern lest a movement should develop in favor of a relocation of the seat of state government, and in the two years preceding the session of 1867, they lent their aid and energies to the building of the magnificent Leland Hotel, and also to the erection of a commodious Opera House. Whatever may be said of Springfield as a geographical location, it must be conceded that her citizens have shown, not

only energy, industry and pluck, but generosity, liberality and enterprise, in promoting every measure or movement calculated to keep the seat of government with them, and to rear in their midst a State House not excelled in architectural design, elegance or commodiousness, in the United States.

The ground upon which the New State House is located, is bounded by Second, Monroe, Spring and Charles streets, and contains between eight and nine acres. In 1865 it was owned by three persons, viz: Mrs. Mather, Geo. W. Judd, and J. C. Conkling. Mrs. Mather occupied about two-thirds of the entire lot, upon which was a fine residence, surrounded with native forest trees. A portion of this lot was selected in 1865 as a burial place for the remains of the lamented Lincoln, and as a site for the erection of a monument to his memory; but Mrs. Lincoln objecting, the project was transferred to Oak Ridge. The residence owned by Mr. Judd, still stands on the southwest corner of the lot. Mr. Conkling's portion was vacant, but he was preparing to build upon it a fine residence.

It had become apparent that the State of Illinois required a larger and more commodious state building, and the only question which seemed to be in issue was, shall the building be located in Springfield or elsewhere. After a somewhat exciting debate, the bill passed authorizing the sale of the Old State House and the erection of a new one upon the site described. The bill stipulated that the city of Springfield and county of Sangamon, should pay to the State for the Old State House, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, and also convey to the State the said ground.

The following persons were named in the act as commissioners to superintend the erection of the New State

House, viz: John W. Smith, John J. S. Wilson, Philip Wadsworth, James C. Robinson, Wm. J. Vandever, Wm. S. Hambleton, and James H. Beveridge. Julius C. Webber was appointed secretary of the board. The bill was approved and became a law Feb. 25, 1867.

The sum paid by the citizens of Springfield and vicinity, for the ground for the New State House was, to Mrs. Mather, \$44,000; to Mr. Judd, \$13,000; to Mr. Conkling, \$12,000; total, \$69,000.

On the 13th of March, 1867, the commissioners met. J. S. Wilson having resigned, Jacob Bunn was appointed by the Governor in his stead. The commissioners organized by the appointment of Mr. Bunn as president. Steps were immediately taken to procure for the State, title to the grounds, and the matter was forthwith satisfactorily consummated. A "Notice to Architects" was immediately published in some of the principal cities, stating that plans for a State House would be received by the board at any time prior to 12 o'clock of July 2, 1867, and a premium of \$3,000 given for the plan or design that should be selected and adopted. Twenty-one designs were received, and after a careful examination of all, that presented by John C. Cochrane, of Chicago, was adopted by an almost unanimous vote, and he received the premium of \$3,000.

The commissioners, in January following, appointed Mr. Cochrane architect and superintendent of the work, and commenced active preparations for the foundation of the building. The first stone was delivered on the ground on the first day of May, the first concrete put in the trenches and the first stone placed in position on the 11th of June, 1868. The corner stone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on the 5th of October following, on which occasion an address was delivered by Hon. J.

D. Caton, from which we learn that the present is the fourth State House owned and occupied by the State, not counting the first, which was erected before the organization of the State. The territorial capital was at Kaskaskia, and the capital building was an old stone house, which has been thus described by the venerable Judge Breese:

“It was a large, rough building in the center of a square, in the village of Kaskaskia, the body of it being of uncut lime-stone, the gables and roof which was of the gambriel style, of unpainted boards and shingles, with dormer windows. The lower floor, a large and cheerless room, was fitted up for the House, whilst the Council sat in a small chamber above, around a circular table; and, it is said, when the labors of the day were over the interesting game of “loo” at once succeeded. This venerable building was, during the time of the French occupancy of the country, prior to 1773, the headquarters of the military commandant, and doubtless, within its walls, many an arbitrary edict was framed, to be executed with all the severity attendant upon the administration of military law by a military man.”

The first constitution of this State provided that the seat of government should remain at Kaskaskia until the general assembly should otherwise direct. At the first session of the general assembly Congress was petitioned to grant to the State a quantity of land upon which to establish the seat of government, which point should remain the capital for not less than twenty years. The petition was granted, and a site was selected on the Kaskaskia river, and a town laid out which was christened “Vandalia.” In the center of the square was erected the “State House,” a plain two-story frame

building, of rude architecture, set upon a rough stone foundation. The lower floor of the building was devoted to one plain room, devoid of all ornament, and a passage and stairway to the upper story, which contained the rooms, one for the Senate and one for the Secretary of State. The House of Representatives met in the large room on the first floor, and the Auditor and Treasurer occupied detached buildings. This building was erected in 1820, but some years afterward was destroyed by fire. It was succeeded by a commodious brick building, which is now occupied as their court house by the people of Fayette county.

The twenty years having expired, there commenced an agitation for the removal of the capital. Springfield won the prize without much contest. The State made a large appropriation, and the inhabitants of Springfield contributed liberally to the erection of a State House. The result is seen in the stone building on the square. When reared, it was the wonder of the country around, exceeding in style all other structures of every kind. The thought was scarcely entertained that the State would ever need a larger or more commodious building.

The New State House is certainly grand and magnificent. As far as completed, it is said that it is not excelled by any State House in the Union, although others have cost twice and three times the sum that this has. The limit of appropriation allowed by the constitution has been reached, viz: \$3,500,000, but it is far from being finished or furnished. To thoroughly finish and furnish the building and its surroundings, according to the designs, will cost not less than a half million more. It will require a vote of the people to make any further appropriation, and under the restrictions of the constitu-

tion no vote can be reached sooner than November, 1878.

The unfinished portions of the building pertain principally to the dome, the porticos, and the basement story. The outside grounds are also left to weeds, or as a public common. It is claimed that a large sum appropriated for the construction of the building has necessarily been diverted to defend lawsuits, and to meet legislative investigations, and that it will not be an infringement of the constitution to appropriate a sum equivalent to the sum so diverted which may be used to fence the grounds, and to complete such portions of the building as may seem most pressing.

Upon the whole, the people of Illinois are to be congratulated upon their New State House. Although it will seat more than originally designed, it is nowhere charged that the money appropriated has not been honestly and economically applied. It has been constructed with comparatively few accidents either to life, limb or property. Two men have been killed, one by a fall from a scaffold of his own construction, of the insufficiency of which he was duly warned. He fell about twelve feet, striking his head on a stone, and died in about two hours. The other fell from a ladder which he was ascending with a bag of cement on his shoulder. He missed his hold, fell backward about twelve feet, and was almost instantly killed. Both these men were laborers from Chicago. A most remarkable accident occurred to a brick layer. He fell ninety-six feet through a flue five by seven feet, and was not permanently injured, being confined to the house only about three weeks from the bruises and scratches which he received. Three men have had limbs broken; the acci-

dents generally occurring from lack of caution by the parties injured.

In the erection of the dome, on two or three occasions large stones fell from above the level of the roof to the basement floor. One of these, weighing about four tons, fell outside of the dome, and came crashing through floors, plaster and beams, at the north end of the south corridor. In one respect it was a fortunate accident. No one was hurt, and a foot or two variation from the place it fell would have increased the damage four or ten fold. As it was, the damage did not exceed three hundred dollars.

About the first of January, 1875, Mr. A. H. Piquenard, who has been associated with Mr. Cochrane, the supervising architect, became acting architect and superintendent. He was a man of eminent abilities in his profession, and this State House was the pride of his professional life. During the last year his health became impaired, and on the 19th of November, 1876, he died sincerely lamented by many friends.

Mr. Piquenard was born and educated in France, and came to this country in 1848, settling with a French colony at Nauvoo in this State. He soon after went to Texas, from there to New Orleans, and afterward settled in St. Louis. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Union army and was made captain of engineers. He, in connection with Mr. Cochrane, furnished the plan for a State House which was adopted by Iowa, and was chosen architect of the building, which position he held at the time of his death.

In 1868, a young man named W. E. Bell became associated with Mr. Piquenard as a student and assistant. Upon the death of Mr. P., Mr. Bell was given charge of the construction, and is now superintendent. He is

entitled to much commendation for the ability which he displayed, and for the industry and integrity which has ever characterized his course during the eight years he has been connected with the erection of the building.

The state officers vacated the old State House and moved into the new building about the first of January, 1876. The old building was immediately occupied by the county officers of Sangamon county, and the state has now no occupancy or interest in the old building. The convenience and capacity of the new State House in contrast with the old one, is like moving from a hovel to a palace.

The Governor has a suit of four rooms, to-wit: Ante-room, reception room, secretary's room, and governor's private room. The reception room, in its decorations, is the finest in the building. It is not yet furnished by reason of lack of funds. The other rooms are neatly and appropriately furnished and are now occupied. This suit of rooms is on the right hand of the main east entrance. The first door opens into the ante-room, thence to the secretary's room, thence to the governor's room. The second door in the corridor opens into the reception room, from which entrance is made to the secretary's room.

On the left of the main east entrance are the rooms of the Secretary of State. The first door on the corridor admits to the ante-room of the Secretary; the second door on the corridor admits to the public or business room of the State Department. The rooms of this department extend to and connect with two rooms which open out into the south corridor. One of these rooms is occupied as the State Library, and the other as a copying room. A winding stairway connects the upper rooms of the State Department with a number of

rooms immediately underneath in the basement story, which are also assigned to the Secretary of State, and are used for the storage of paper, stationery, documents, etc., and also for the shipping and receipt of State packages.

The first door on the right of the north corridor, admits to the rooms of the Auditor of Public Accounts. This department also connects by stairway to the basement story. The rooms of the Auditor are large and convenient, with fire-proof vaults, closets, etc., but are limited to three in number.

On the left of the same corridor is the Agricultural Department. The first door admits to the office of the Secretary of the Agricultural Board. He has a suit of elegant rooms, adjoining which is a large hall designed as an Agricultural Museum. At present it is only occupied with rubbish. Hopes are expressed that it will not always be thus.

The second door on the right of the north corridor opens into the Treasury Department. Ample facilities are afforded the people to draw all the money that their warrants call for, but they must keep on the outside of the counter. The private room of the State Treasurer is convenient to the public room, and also to the great vault in which is stored the money and securities held by the State. As an indication of the lack of confidence by the Treasurer in human nature we remark, incidentally, that he always keeps the door of his private room locked.

The door opposite that of the Treasurer, on the east side of the corridor, opens into the room occupied by the Secretary of the Board of Public Charities.

The door on the east side, at the extreme end of the

south corridor, leads to the rooms of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

All the rooms on the west side of the south corridor, together with the rooms on the south side of the west corridor, are connected with the Supreme Court. The court room is finished with great splendor.

The large room beyond the grand stairway, on the west corridor, is designed for use as the Law Library.

The rooms on the north side of the west corridor are assigned to the Attorney-General.

A stairway from the north corridor, and also a stairway from the south corridor lead to the upper story where are located the Senate and Representative chambers, and some twenty or thirty rooms adjacent thereto for use of committees, officers, etc. The grand stairway is found in the west corridor.

The Senate chamber is in the north wing, and the Representative chamber is in the south wing of the building. Rooms have been assigned to the officers of the two houses, and to the various committees, and the doors neatly placarded. Rooms have also been set apart for the use of newspaper reporters and telegraph operators. The postoffices of the two branches of the general assembly are close at hand and conveniently arranged. There will also be found hat and cloak rooms, smoking rooms, etc. The building is comfortably warmed by means of both hot air and steam, and a system of ventilation adopted in accordance with the most approved plans. The chandeliers are lighted by means of electricity.

The people are, and ought to be pleased with their new State House. It is a monument of the growth of our State and the enterprise of her citizens. Our Representatives should guard, protect and preserve it, as lords of their castle.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

1. A majority of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members.

2. The Senate shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published. At the request of two members the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question, and entered upon the journal.

3. Any two members of the Senate shall have liberty to dissent and protest, in respectful language, against any act or resolution which they may think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reason of their dissent entered on the journal.

4. The Senate may punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of three-fourths of all the members elected, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause; and the reason for such expulsion shall be entered upon the journal, with the names of the members voting on the question.

5. The Senate, during its session, may punish, by imprisonment, any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the same, by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in their presence: *Provided*, such imprisonment shall not, at any time, exceed twenty-four hours, unless the person shall persist in such disorderly or contemptuous behavior.

6. The doors of the Senate and of the committee of the whole shall be kept open, except in such cases, as, in the opinion of the Senate, require secrecy.

7. The Senate shall not adjourn without the consent of the House of Representatives for more than two days,

nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

8. On the final passage of all bills the vote shall be by yeas and nays, upon each bill separately, and shall be entered upon the journal, and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of all the senators elect.

9. Every bill shall be read at large on three different days, and the bill and all amendments shall be printed before the vote is taken on its final passage.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor, or, in his absence, the President, *pro tempore*, or, in the absence of both, any Senator called to the chair by the Senate, shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned; shall immediately call the members to order, and on the appearance of a quorum shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read; and in all cases, in the absence of a quorum, the members may take such measures as shall be necessary to procure the attendance of absent members; and the President with the consent of the members present, or in the absence of the President and President, *pro tempore*, any Senator called to the chair, may adjourn from day to day until a quorum shall be present.

11. The presiding officer shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order, in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any two members; on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the Senate.

12. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

13. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, viz: "As many as are of the opinion that—(as the case may be) say Aye," and, after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of a contrary opinion, say No." If the President doubt, or a division be called for, the Senate shall divide; those in the affirmative shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the

negative. If the President still doubt, or a count be required, the President shall name two members—one from each side—to tell the members in the affirmative, which being reported, he shall then name two others—one from each side—to tell those in the negative; which being also reported, he shall rise and state the division of the Senate.

14. The President shall examine and correct the journal before it is read; he shall have a general direction of the hall; he shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, and such substitute shall be vested with all the powers of the President during the time he shall act as such, and shall not lose the right of voting on any question while so presiding.

15. All committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Senate, in which case they shall be appointed by ballot; and if upon such ballot the number required shall not be elected by a majority of the votes given, the Senate shall proceed to a second ballot, in which a plurality of the votes shall prevail; and in case a greater number than is required to compose or complete a committee shall have an equal number of votes, the Senate shall proceed to further ballot or ballots.

16. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in a lobby or gallery, the President (or chairman of the committee of the whole Senate) shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

17. The President shall assign to the Sergeant-at-Arms and his assistants their respective duties and stations.

18. When any member is about to speak, or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise from his seat and address himself to "Mr. President," and shall confine himself to the question on debate, and avoid personality.

19. If any member in speaking, (or otherwise,) transgress the rules of the Senate, the President shall, or any member may, call him to order; and in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the Senate, if appealed to, shall decide on the case, without debate.

If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, and the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the Senate.

20. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down at the Secretary's table, and no member shall be held to answer or be subject to the censure of the Senate for words spoken in debate, if any member has spoken in debate or other business has intervened after the words spoken and before exceptions to them shall have been taken.

21. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the President shall name the member who is first to speak.

22. No member shall speak more than twice to the same question, without leave of the Senate; nor more than once, until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken; nor longer than fifteen minutes, at any one time, without the consent of the Senate.

23. While the President is putting any question, or addressing the Senate, no member shall walk out or across the room; nor in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse; nor when a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the chair.

24. Every member who shall be in the Senate when a question is put shall give his vote, unless the Senate shall, for special reasons, excuse him.

25. No member shall be permitted to vote on any question unless within the bar before the vote is announced.

26. No motion shall be entertained and debated until the same shall be seconded.

27. When a motion is made and seconded it shall be stated by the President, or being in writing, shall be handed to the Secretary, and read aloud before debate.

28. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President or any member desire it.

29. When the yeas and nays shall be taken on any

question, no member shall be permitted to vote after the decision is announced from the chair, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

30. After a motion is stated by the President, or read by the Secretary, it shall be deemed in the possession of the Senate, but may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment.

31. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to call the house, to lay on the table, the previous question, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged.

32. A motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided, as well as the motion to lay on the table, without debate.

33. No motion to postpone to a day certain, or indefinitely, or to commit, being decided, shall again be allowed on the same day and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

34. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be deemed equivalent to its rejection.

35. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or times are proposed, the question shall first be put on the largest sum and the longest time.

36. No person shall be permitted to smoke in the Senate chamber, or to give any signs of approbation or disapprobation, while the Senate is in session.

37. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a journal, in which he shall seasonably record the motions, resolutions, rules and decisions of the Senate; and to do and perform all such other acts appertaining to his office, as may be required of him by the Senate or its presiding officer.

38. It shall be the duty of the sergent-at-arms to attend the Senate during its sittings, to execute the commands of the Senate from time to time, together with all such process, issued by authority thereof, as shall be directed to him by the President.

39. The following standing committees shall be appointed, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

1. Judiciary—Fifteen members.
2. Judicial Department—Eleven members.
3. Railroads—Fifteen members.
4. Warehouses—Nine members.
5. Finance—Nine members.
6. Revenue—Thirteen members.
7. Expenses of General Assembly—Seven members.
8. Municipalities—Eleven members.
9. Insurance—Eleven members.
10. Corporations—Nine members.
11. Banks and Banking—Five members.
12. State Charitable and Educational Institutions—
Thirteen members.
13. Penal Institutions—Nine members.
14. Reformatory Institutions—Seven members.
15. Public Buildings and Grounds—Seven members.
16. Education—Eleven members.
17. Canals and Rivers—Thirteen members.
18. Appropriations—Thirteen members.
19. Agriculture and Drainage—Nine members.
20. Horticulture—Seven members.
21. Mines and Mining—Nine members.
22. Manufactures—Seven members.
23. Counties and Township Organization—Eleven
members.
24. Fees and Salaries—Nine members.
25. Printing—Seven members.
26. Military Affairs—Five members.
27. Roads, Highways and Bridges—Nine members.
28. Federal Relations—Seven members.
29. Elections—Seven members.
30. State Library—Five members.
31. Engrossing and Enrolling Bills—Five members.
32. Geology and Science—Five members.
33. Miscellany—Seven members.
40. All resolutions presented to the Senate shall lie
one day on the table, unless otherwise ordered.
41. If the question in debate contains several points,
any member may have the same divided; but on a
motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order
to move for a division of the question; but the rejection
of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall

not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition nor prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

42. The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the special orders of the day.

43. When a question has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for a member of the majority to move a reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion upon which the vote was taken shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order, unless within the next day of actual session of the Senate thereafter. Such motion shall take precedence of all other questions except a motion to adjourn.

44. A bill may be referred to a committee without reading, but shall be read before amended, and may be amended in every particular on second reading. A bill read once and referred, shall be read a second time before amended.

45. No amendment shall be in order at the third reading of a bill, resolution or motion, requiring three readings, unless by unanimous consent of the members present; but it shall be at all times in order, before the final passage of such bill, resolution or motion, to move its commitment.

46. No bill shall be printed, except it be ordered by a two-thirds vote, until it shall have been favorably reported upon by a committee; except upon application of the committee having the bill under consideration.

47. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee, and to a standing committee, the question in reference to a standing committee shall be first put.

48. Upon the call of the Senate, the names of Senators shall be called over by the Secretary, and the absentees noted, after which the names of such absentees shall again be called over; the doors shall then be closed, and those for whom no excuse, or insufficient excuses are made, may, by order of those present, be taken into

custody, as they appear, or may be sent for, and taken into custody, wherever to be found, by the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate.

49. No amendment, by way of rider, shall be received to any bill on its third reading.

50. In forming a committee of the whole house, the President shall leave the chair, and a chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the President.

51. Upon bills being committed to a committee of the whole house, the bill shall be first read throughout by the Secretary, and then again read and debated by clauses, leaving the preamble to be considered last. After report of said committee, the bill or motion shall again be subject to debate or amendment before a question to engross is taken. Upon the second reading of a bill the same shall be considered by sections.

52. When an emergency is expressed in the preamble or body of an act, as a reason why such act should take effect prior to the first day of July next after its passage, and when such act contains a clause, or proviso, fixing such time prior to the first day of July, the question put shall be, "Shall the bill pass?" and if decided affirmatively by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to the Senate, then the bill shall be deemed passed; but if upon such vote a majority of less than two-thirds of said members vote affirmatively on said question, then the vote on said bill shall be deemed reconsidered, and the bill subject to amendment by striking out such part thereof as expresses an emergency and time of taking effect, and then said bill shall be under consideration, upon its third reading, with the emergency clause and time of taking effect stricken out.

53. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Cushing's Manual shall govern the Senate in all cases in which they are applicable, and not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the Senate

54. A motion to commit, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments and debate on the main question; and a motion to postpone indefinitely, or to a day certain, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments on the main question.

55. Upon a motion to reconsider the vote on the

final passage of any bill, a majority of all the members elect shall be required to reconsider the same.

56. If a bill shall fail to pass on account of not having received the constitutional majority, any Senator having voted in the negative shall have a right to move a reconsideration.

57. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

58. No rule of the Senate shall be altered, suspended, or rescinded, without the votes of two-thirds of the members present.

59. No person, except members of the House of Representatives and their officers, heads of executive departments of this state, chaplains, judges of the United States courts, and supreme and circuit judges of this state, former governors and lieutenant governors of this state, and reporters for the press, shall be admitted within the bar of the Senate, unless by leave of the President of the Senate.

60. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. The reading of the journal.
2. The presentation of petitions.
3. Reports from standing committees.
4. Reports from select committees.
5. Introduction of bills.
6. Reading bills of the Senate the third time.
7. Reading bills of the Senate the second time.
8. Reading bills of the Senate the first time.
9. Reading bills from the House of Representatives the third time.
10. Reading bills from the House of Representatives the second time.
11. Reading bills from the House of Representatives the first time.
12. Messages from the House of Representatives.
13. Presentation of resolutions.

And when the Senate shall have passed from one order to another, no action shall be had upon the orders

passed, except by leave of the Senate; and to give this leave, two-thirds of the Senators present must concur.

OF THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

61. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" and until it is decided shall preclude all amendments or debate.

62. When, on taking the previous question, the Senate shall decide that the main question shall not now be put, the main question shall be considered as still remaining under debate.

63. The effect of the main question being ordered shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the Senate to a direct vote—first upon all amendments reported or pending, being first applied to the amendment last moved, and then on the main question.

64. After the motion for the previous question has prevailed, it shall not be in order to call the Senate prior to a decision of the main question.

65. The Senate may at any time, by a majority vote, close all debate upon a pending amendment, or an amendment thereto, and cause the question to be put thereon, and this shall not preclude further amendment or debate upon the main subject.

OF EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS AND NOMINATIONS.

66. Messages from the Governor and communications from state officers may be received at any time, except when the President is putting a question, or the ayes and noes are being called, and upon motion may be considered at any time. The consideration of executive business shall take place with open doors, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the senators present.

67. If the Senate receive any nominations, the President shall put the following question: "Does the Senate advise and consent to the nomination just made?" And the nomination may be referred to a standing or a select committee; and while any nomination remains with the Senate, it shall be in order to reconsider any vote taken thereon.

RULES OF THE HOUSE.

DUTIES OF SPEAKER.

1. He shall take the chair every day at precisely the hour to which the House shall have adjourned on the preceding day; shall immediately call the members to order, and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.

2. He shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose; and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any two members; on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, viz: "As many as are of the opinion that (*as the case may be*) say 'Aye';" and after the affirmative voice is expressed: "As many as are of the contrary opinion, say 'No.'" If the Speaker doubt, or a division be called for, the House shall divide: those in the affirmative shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative. If the Speaker still doubt, or a count be required, the Speaker shall name two members—one from each side—to tell the members in the affirmative; which being reported, he shall name two other members—one from each side—to tell those in the negative; which being also reported, he shall rise and state the decision of the House.

5. The Speaker shall examine and correct the journal before it is read. He shall have a general direction of the hall. He shall have the right to name any mem-

ber to perform the duties of the chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day after an adjournment.

6. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

7. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas, issued by order of the House, shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk.

8. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby or gallery by the spectators, the Speaker or chairman of the committee of the whole house shall have power to order the lobby or gallery to be cleared.

9. The Speaker shall vote in all cases; and if, after he shall have voted, the House shall be equally divided, the question shall be decided in the negative.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

10. The following shall be the order of business of the House:

1. The reading of the journal.
2. Petitions.
3. Reports from standing committees.
4. Reports from select committees.
5. Unfinished business and messages on Speaker's desk.
6. Introduction of bills. (*See rule 11.*)
7. House bills on first reading.
8. House bills on second reading.
9. Consideration of bills by sections.
10. House bills on third reading.
11. Senate bills on first reading.
12. Senate bills on second reading.
13. Senate bills on third reading.
14. Senate messages other than bills.
15. Resolutions.

Provided, however, that after the reading of the journal each day the House shall proceed with the regular orders, commencing in the order upon which it was engaged at the time of the adjournment on the preceding

day, first disposing of the particular business of the order which may have been pending at adjournment; and as soon as the regular orders have been thus called through, the call shall be resumed, commencing with the first order and proceeding in the same manner.

11. When the roll shall be called for the introduction of bills, each member may introduce two bills. Should the call not be completed on the day it is commenced, it shall be resumed the following day, commencing at the point where it was suspended on the previous day.

12. General appropriation bills shall be in order in preference to any other bills, unless otherwise ordered.

13. All questions relative to the priority of business to be acted on, shall be decided without debate.

14. When a bill shall have been reported back to the House by a committee, with the recommendation that the same pass, it shall then be printed for the use of the House. But where the committee report that the bill do not pass, the same shall not be printed unless ordered by the House.

15. The Clerk shall indorse on every bill the number thereof, the name of the member introducing it, the date of introduction, and the several orders taken thereon; and when printed, said several indorsements shall be printed at the head of the bill.

16. After a bill has been read the first time the Speaker shall state that the bill is ready for commitment, or to be ordered to a second reading.

17. After the consideration of a bill by sections, the Speaker shall state that the bill is ready to be engrossed for a third reading; and no bill shall be ordered to a third reading, or considered in committee of the whole, until three days after it shall have been printed and deposited in the postoffice boxes of the members. The Clerk shall, as soon as any bill is printed, place the same in the postoffice boxes of the members. All amendments to bills, except amendments by striking out, shall be printed when adopted, and shall be in like manner deposited in the postoffice boxes of the members one day before such amended bill shall be ordered to a third reading, or considered in the committee of the whole.

18. On the final passage of all bills, the vote shall be by yeas and nays upon each bill separately, and shall be entered upon the journal.

19. When an emergency is expressed in the preamble or body of an act, as a reason why such act should take effect prior to the first day of July next after its passage, and when such act contains a clause or proviso fixing such time prior to the first day of July, the question put shall be "Shall the bill pass?" and if decided affirmatively by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to this House, then the bill shall be deemed passed; and if upon such vote a majority of said members elected, but less than two-thirds thereof, vote affirmatively on said question, then the vote on said bill shall be deemed reconsidered, and the bill subject to amendment by striking out such part thereof as expresses an emergency and the time of taking effect, and then said bill shall be under consideration, upon its third reading, with the emergency clause and time of taking effect stricken out.

20. Every bill shall be read at large on three different days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

21. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is immediately and particularly interested.

22. Every member who shall be within the bar of House when a question is put, shall vote, unless the House shall excuse him.

23. The yeas and nays shall be taken on any question upon the demand of five members.

24. Upon a call of the House for the yeas and nays on any question, the names of the members shall be called in alphabetical order.

25. No person shall visit or remain at the Clerk's table while the yeas and nays are being called.

26. When a bill passes, it shall be certified by the Clerk, who, at the foot thereof, shall note the day it passes.

27. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House may be presented by any member, who

shall state briefly to the House the contents thereof; which may be received, read and referred, on the same day.

28. In forming a committee of the whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman to preside in the committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

29. All questions, except as provided in rules 30 and 43, whether in the Committee of the Whole or in the House, shall be disposed of in the order which they are moved, except that in filling up blanks the largest sum and most remote day shall be first put.

30. The rule of proceeding in the House shall be observed in committee, as far as may be applicable.

31. A majority of any committee shall be a sufficient number to proceed to business.

32. When a resolution shall be offered, or a motion to refer any subject, and different committees shall be proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order: the committee of the whole House, a standing committee, or a select committee.

33. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any other member desire it.

34. When a motion is made, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or, if it be in writing, it shall be read aloud by the Clerk, before debate thereon.

35. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, it shall be considered in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment, by leave of the House.

36. Any member may call for a division of the question, when divisible; but a motion to strike out and insert shall be indivisible.

37. When a question has been once put and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof on the same or within the two next days of actual session of the House.

38. Whenever any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker," and confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid

personality; and no motion shall be considered in order unless made from the seat occupied by the member.

39. When two or more members rise at once, the Speaker shall name the member who is to speak first.

40. No member shall speak longer than thirty minutes at any one time, except by leave of the House.

41. While the Speaker is putting a question or addressing the House, or when a member is speaking, no person shall walk out of or across the room, or pass between the member speaking and the Chair, or entertain private discourse.

42. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order; and the member called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the House, if appealed to, shall decide without debate. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if against him, and the case require it, he shall be liable to a censure of the House.

43. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, a call of the House, to lie on the table, the previous question, to commit, to amend, to postpone to a day certain, to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged; and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

44. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

45. The previous question shall be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put? It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present; and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and to bring the House to a direct vote, upon a motion to commit, if such motion shall have been made; and if this motion does not prevail, then upon amendments reported by a committee, if any; then upon pending amendments, then upon the main question. But its

only effect, if a motion to postpone is pending, shall be to bring the House to a vote upon such motion. Whenever the House shall refuse to order the main question, the consideration of the subject shall be resumed as though no motion for the previous question had been made. The House may also, at any time, on motion, seconded by a majority of the members present, close all debate upon a pending amendment, or an amendment thereto, and cause the question to be put thereon; and this shall not preclude any further amendment or debate upon the bill. A call of the House shall not be in order after the previous question is seconded, unless it shall appear, upon an actual count by the Speaker, that no quorum is present.

46. A motion for commitment, until it shall be decided, shall preclude all amendments to the main question.

47. A motion to lay any particular proposition on the table shall apply to that proposition only.

48. No motion or proposition, on a subject different from that under consideration, shall be admitted under color of amendment.

49. No member shall name another member present in debate.

50. The officers of the House shall be a Clerk and three assistants, a Reading Clerk (to be appointed by the Speaker), an Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk and two assistants, a Postmaster and one assistant, a Doorkeeper and two assistants, and such other officers as the House may determine; each of whom shall take an oath of office.

51. No smoking shall be allowed in the hall, lobby and galleries.

52. The Doorkeeper shall provide thermometers, keep the hall properly ventilated, and the temperature thereof uniform.

53. All motions, resolutions or propositions involving expenditures of a contingent character for the House, shall be referred, without debate, to the committee on contingent expenses, for their report thereon, before final action is taken.

54. It shall be the duty of the Committee on En-

grossed and Enrolled Bills to examine all engrossed and enrolled bills, correct any mistake therein, and report the bills to the House; and it shall be in order for it to report at any time.

55. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Cushing's Manual shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the House, or the joint rules of the Senate and House of Representatives.

56. If a question be lost by adjournment of the House, and revived on the succeeding day, no member who has spoken on the preceding day shall be permitted to speak again on the same question without leave.

57. Any two members shall have liberty to dissent from and protest in respectful language against any act or resolution which they shall think injurious to the public or any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered upon the journal.

58. No member shall absent himself from the service of the House, unless he have leave, or be sick, or unable to attend. Any fifteen members shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

59. The hour at which every motion to adjourn is made shall be entered on the journal.

60. Ten o'clock in the morning shall be the standing hour to which the House shall adjourn, unless otherwise ordered.

61. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate, and not subject to amendment.

62. No person, other than members and officers of the House, members and officers of the Senate, the Governor and State officers and their secretaries, ex-State officers, the Judges of the Supreme Court, ex-members of Congress and members of Congress elect, members of the last Constitutional Convention of this State, and the reporters of the press, shall be entitled to remain upon the floor of this House without special permission.

63. No rule shall be dispensed with, unless by the concurrence of two thirds of the members present, except as otherwise provided for; nor shall any rule be re-

scinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion thereof, but a new rule not in conflict with existing rules may be added, after such notice, by a majority vote.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

64. The following standing committees shall be appointed, with leave to report by bill or otherwise, to wit:

1. Committee on Judiciary—seventeen members.
2. Committee on Judicial Department—twenty-five members.
3. Committee on Corporations—seventeen members.
4. Committee on Railroads—seventeen members.
5. Committee on Warehouses—seventeen members.
6. Committee on Commerce—thirteen members.
7. Committee on Finance—fifteen members.
8. Committee on Mines and Mining—thirteen members.
9. Committee on Fees and Salaries—thirteen members.
10. Committee on Appropriations—fifteen members.
11. Committee on Penitentiary—seventeen members.
12. Committee on Municipal Affairs—seventeen members.
13. Committee on Education—fifteen members.
14. Committee on State Institutions—fifteen members.
15. Committee on Public Charities—fifteen members.
16. Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds—fifteen members.
17. Committee on Revenue—seventeen members.
18. Committee on Banks and Banking—thirteen members.
19. Committee on Counties and Township Organization—fifteen members.
20. Committee on Agriculture—fifteen members.
21. Committee on Horticulture—nine members.
22. Committee on Manufactures—thirteen members.
23. Committee on Canal and River Improvements—fifteen members.

24. Committee on Elections—eleven members.
25. Committee on State and Municipal Indebtedness—seventeen members.
26. Committee on Insurance—thirteen members.
27. Committee on Federal Relations—nine members.
28. Committee on Claims—nine members.
29. Committee on Militia—eleven members.
30. Committee on Retrenchment—fifteen members.
31. Committee on Geological Survey—nine members.
32. Committee on Printing—eleven members.
33. Committee on Roads, Highways and Bridges—fifteen members.
34. Committee on Executive Department—nine members.
35. Committee on Drainage—nine members.
36. Committee on Contingent Expenses of the House—nine members.
37. Committee on Rules (consisting of the Speaker and six members)—seven members.
38. Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects—seven members.
39. Committee on Libraries—nine members.
40. Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills—seven members.
41. Committee on Mileage—five members.
42. Committee on Fish and Game—nine members.

JOINT RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

1. In every case of amendment of a bill agreed to in one house and dissented to in the other, if either house shall request a concurrence and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other house shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committee shall, at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by their chairmen, meet at some convenient place, and state to each other verbally, or in writing, as either may choose, the reason of their respective houses for and against the amendment, and interchange propositions for modifications to meet the sense of the two houses, and confer freely thereon.

2. When a message shall be sent from the Senate to the House of Representatives, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the chair by the person by whom it may be sent.

3. The same ceremony shall be observed when messages are sent from the House of Representatives to the Senate.

4. Messages shall be sent by such persons as a sense of propriety in each house may determine to be proper.

5. After each house shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

6. While bills are on their passage between the two houses, they shall be under the signature of the Secretary or Clerk, (as the case may be,) respectively.

7. After a bill has passed both houses it shall be enrolled before it is presented to the Governor.

8. When bills are enrolled they shall be examined by a joint committee of two from the Senate and three

from the House of Representatives, which joint committee shall consist of members of the standing committees on engrossed and enrolled bills of both houses, who shall carefully compare the enrolled bills with the engrossed bills so passed by both houses, correct any errors which may be discovered in the enrolled bills and make their report forthwith to their respective houses; the Secretary or Clerk having previously certified on the margin of the roll in which house it originated.

9. After examination and report, each bill shall be signed in the respective houses, first by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and then by the President of the Senate.

10. After a bill shall have been signed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, it shall be presented by said committee to the Governor for his approbation. The said committee shall report the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall be carefully entered on the journal of each house.

11. All resolutions and memorials which are to be presented to the Governor, shall be previously enrolled, examined, signed and presented by the committee, reported, and entry thereof made, as provided in case of bills.

12. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed one house is rejected in the other, information thereof shall be given to the house in which the same shall have passed.

13. When the consideration of any bill, memorial or resolution, which has originated in one house, shall be postponed in the other house to a day so distant that it will not be taken up again at the present session, the house in which such bill, memorial or resolution shall have originated, shall be forthwith informed of such postponement.

14. When a bill, memorial or resolution, which has passed one house, is rejected in the other, it shall not again be introduced during the same session, without a notice of three days, and leave of the house in which it shall be renewed.

15. Each house shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

16. All joint elections shall be in the hall of the House of Representatives, and the members shall vote *viva voce*, except where the constitution has provided otherwise; and when the election is by joint ballot, the Speaker shall appoint one member of each house as tellers; and in all cases a majority of votes given shall be requisite to constitute an election.

17. When the two houses are acting together upon elections, or otherwise, questions of order shall be decided by the Speaker of the House, subject to an appeal to both houses, as though but one body was in session. A call of members of either house may be had in joint meeting by order of the house in which the call is desired.

18. Motions to postpone or adjourn shall be decided by a joint vote of both houses; and the yeas and nays upon such motions, if required, shall be entered upon the journals of both houses.

19. Upon questions arising requiring the separate decision of either house, the Senate shall withdraw until the decision is made: *Provided*, that a question upon motions for call of either house shall not come within the provisions of this rule.

20. Each house shall have the liberty of ordering the printing of bills, messages and reports, without the consent of the other.

21. That whenever any message, bill, report or document shall be ordered to be printed by the Senate or House, for the use of both houses, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate, or Clerk of the House, (as the case may be,) immediately to report the fact of the passage of said order to the other branch of the General Assembly, together with the number so ordered to be printed, in case it shall exceed the number ordered to be printed under the joint rules of both houses.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

| Name. | Age | Post Office. | County. | Nativity. | Occupation. | Politics. | Major-Receive'd | Boarding Place. |
|-------------------------|-------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Wm. R. Archer..... | 60 | Pittsfield..... | Pike..... | New York..... | Lawyer..... | Dem. | 1,767 | ..... |
| Bernard Arntzen..... | 42 | Quincy..... | Adams..... | Germany..... | Lawyer..... | Dem. | 784 | ..... |
| Daniel N. Bash..... | 45 | Chicago..... | Cook..... | Ohio..... | Real Est. Del'r | Rep. | 1,266 | ..... |
| Thomas P. Bonfield..... | ..... | Kankakee..... | Kankakee..... | ..... | ..... | Rep. | 2,259 | ..... |
| Thomas Brewer..... | 57 | Majerity P'nt | Cumberland | Indiana..... | Lawyer..... | Dem. | 2,274 | ..... |
| F. E. W. Brink..... | ..... | Hoylton..... | Washington | ..... | ..... | Dem. | 71 | ..... |
| Robert Brown..... | 41 | Rushville..... | Schuyl'er... | Illinois..... | Farmer..... | Dem. | 1,441 | ..... |
| John Buehler..... | 45 | Chicago..... | Cook..... | Germany..... | Banker..... | Rep. | 1,174 | ..... |
| Miles B. Castle..... | 49 | Sandwich..... | DeKalb..... | New York..... | Banker..... | Rep. | 776 | ..... |
| Chester P. Davis..... | ..... | Monticello..... | Piatt..... | ..... | ..... | Rep. | 1,136 | ..... |
| Luther Dearborn..... | 56 | Havana..... | Mason..... | New Hampshire | Lawyer..... | Dem. | 1,988 | ..... |
| M. A. DeLany..... | ..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... | ..... | ..... | Dem. | 727 | ..... |
| Henry D. Dement..... | ..... | Dixon..... | Lee..... | ..... | ..... | Rep. | 3,067 | ..... |
| John Early..... | 48 | Rockford..... | Winnebago... | Ohio..... | Gen. Agent... | Rep. | 1,114 | ..... |
| Samuel S. Fosdick..... | ..... | Chatsworth... | Livingston... | ..... | ..... | Rep. | 743 | ..... |
| Henry J. Frantz..... | ..... | Roanoke..... | Woodford... | ..... | ..... | Dem. | 371 | ..... |
| Samuel M. Glasford..... | ..... | Vienna..... | Johnson..... | ..... | ..... | Ind. | 424 | ..... |
| John M. Hamilton..... | 58 | Bloomington... | McLean..... | New York..... | Banker..... | Rep. | 1,640 | ..... |
| John C. Haines..... | ..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... | ..... | ..... | Ind. | 1,073 | ..... |
| Robert P. Hanna..... | 39 | Fairfield..... | Wayne..... | ..... | ..... | Dem. | 26 | ..... |
| Jesse F. Harrold..... | ..... | DeWitt..... | DeWitt..... | Indiana..... | Farmer..... | Ind. | 23 | ..... |
| George W. Herdman..... | 66 | Jerseyville... | Jersey..... | ..... | ..... | Dem. | 1,343 | ..... |
| Charles D. Hodges..... | ..... | Carrollton... | Greene..... | Maryland..... | Lawyer..... | Dem. | 336 | ..... |
| Ambrose Huerter..... | 35 | Waterloo..... | Monroe..... | ..... | ..... | Dem. | 2,095 | ..... |
| George Hunt..... | ..... | Paris..... | Edgar..... | Ohio..... | Lawyer..... | Rep. | 2,238 | ..... |
| Malden Jones..... | 50 | Tuscola..... | Douglas..... | ..... | ..... | Dem. | 16 | ..... |
| Merritt L. Joslyn..... | ..... | Woodstock... | McHenry... | New York..... | Lawyer..... | Rep. | 2,519 | ..... |
| Miles Kehoe..... | 32 | Chicago..... | Cook..... | Ireland..... | Laborer..... | Dem. | 4,969 | ..... |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------|-------|
| W. H. Krome..... | 34 | Edwardsville. | Madison..... | Kentucky..... | Lawyer..... | Dem. | 1,436 |
| John S. Lee..... | 33 | Peoria..... | Peoria..... | Kentucky..... | Lawyer..... | Dem. | 913 |
| A. O. Marsball..... | 36 | Joliet..... | Will..... | Illinois..... | Lawyer..... | Rep. | 12 |
| Jos. H. Mayborn..... | 50 | Geneva..... | Kane..... | New York..... | Law'r & B'kr. | Rep. | 2,570 |
| Robert McClellan..... | 50 | Galena..... | J. J. Daviess.. | New York..... | Law'r & B'kr. | Rep. | 910 |
| Chas. E. McDowell.. | 49 | Carml..... | White..... | New York..... | Banker..... | Dem. | 1,563 |
| Henry A. Mills..... | 49 | Mt. Carroll.. | Carroll..... | New York..... | Banker..... | Dem. | 1,225 |
| E. C. Moderwell..... | 38 | Geneseo..... | Henry..... | Ohio..... | Lawyer..... | Rep. | 836 |
| John T. Morgan..... | 45 | Monmouth.. | Warren..... | New York..... | Lawyer..... | Rep. | 1,757 |
| Wm. H. Parish..... | 50 | Eldorado..... | Saline..... | Illinois..... | Farmer..... | Ind. | 159 |
| Fawcett Plumb..... | 42 | Streator..... | LaSalle..... | Ohio..... | Farmer..... | Ind. | 157 |
| Jefferson Rainey..... | 56 | Belleville.. | St. Clair..... | Illinois..... | Real Est. Del'r | Ind. | 1,333 |
| Francis A. Riddle.. | 33 | Chicago..... | Cook..... | Illinois..... | Farmer..... | Dem. | 1,403 |
| M. W. Robinson..... | 39 | Chicago..... | Cook..... | Wisconsin.. | Lawyer..... | Dem. | 75 |
| James W. Robinson.. | 45 | Tremont..... | Tazewell..... | Scotland.. | Lawyer..... | Dem. | 221 |
| William Scott..... | 49 | Dallas City.. | Hancock..... | Pennsylvania. | Fruit Grower | Rep. | 380 |
| Wm. E. Shutt..... | 36 | Springfield. | Sangamon... Lawrence... | Virginia..... | Farmer..... | Dem. | 906 |
| O. V. Smith..... | 37 | Lawrenceville | Lawrence... | Ohio..... | Lawyer..... | Dem. | 443 |
| E. Southworth..... | 53 | Litchfield.. | M'ntgomery | Ohio..... | Teacher..... | Dem. | 995 |
| Benj. O. Taliaferro.. | 50 | Keithsburg.. | Mercer..... | Virginia..... | Lawyer..... | Dem. | 3,112 |
| John Thompson..... | 50 | Vandalia..... | Fayette..... | England..... | Farmer..... | Dem. | 427 |
| Jesse Ware..... | 44 | Jonesboro... Tiskilwa... | Union..... | Ohio..... | Lawyer..... | Dem. | 1,293 |
| L. D. Whiting..... | 57 | Tiskilwa..... | Bureau..... | New York.. | Farmer..... | Rep. | 324 |

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

| Name. | Age | Post Office. | County. | Nativity. | Occupation. | Politics. | Votes Re- ceiv'd | Boarding Place. |
|------------------------|-------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Thomas J. Abel..... | 39 | Decatur..... | Macon..... | New York..... | Merchant..... | Rep..... | 7,173 | ..... |
| F. E. Albright..... | 31 | Murphysboro..... | Jackson..... | Kentucky..... | Lawyer..... | Ind..... | 7,282 | ..... |
| Ebenezer C. Allen..... | 55 | Long Point..... | Livingston..... | Pennsylvania..... | Farmer..... | Ind..... | 7,371 | ..... |
| Geo. W. Armstrong..... | 63 | Seneca..... | LaSalle..... | Ohio..... | Farmer..... | Dem..... | 11,071 | ..... |
| Andrew Ashton..... | 44 | Durand..... | Winnebago..... | New York..... | Merchant..... | Ind..... | 6,047 | ..... |
| Charles Baldwin..... | 47 | Princeton..... | Bureau..... | Connecticut..... | Lawyer..... | Rep..... | 7,484 | ..... |
| E. C. Bartholow..... | 32 | Mahamet..... | Champaign..... | Ohio..... | Physician..... | Rep..... | 8,661 | ..... |
| George F. Berry..... | ..... | Greenville..... | Bond..... | ..... | ..... | Dem..... | 7,541 | ..... |
| Robert S. Bibb..... | ..... | Peoria..... | Peoria..... | ..... | ..... | Dem..... | 7,850 | ..... |
| J. S. Bierfeldt..... | ..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... | ..... | ..... | Rep..... | 8,610 | ..... |
| Thomas G. Black..... | 51 | Clayton..... | Adams..... | Tennessee..... | Physician..... | Rep..... | 14,818 | ..... |
| Robert A. Bower..... | ..... | Tolono..... | Champaign..... | ..... | ..... | Rep..... | 9,302 | ..... |
| John Boyd..... | 43 | Pinckneyville..... | Perry..... | Illinois..... | Lawyer..... | Dem..... | 8,278 | ..... |
| C. W. Boydston..... | 59 | Camaron..... | Warren..... | Pennsylvania..... | Farmer..... | Rep..... | 8,555 | ..... |
| Abraham M. Brown..... | 28 | Galesburg..... | Knox..... | Illinois..... | Lawyer..... | Dem..... | 8,304 | ..... |
| John T. Browning..... | ..... | Moline..... | Rock Island..... | ..... | ..... | Rep..... | 12,032 | ..... |
| S. A. Buckmaster..... | 58 | Alton..... | Madison..... | Virginia..... | Manufacturer..... | Dem..... | 7,708 | ..... |
| John Budlong..... | ..... | Rockford..... | Winnebago..... | ..... | ..... | Rep..... | 6,131 | ..... |
| Simeon H. Busey..... | 52 | Urbana..... | Champaign..... | Indiana..... | Farmer..... | Dem..... | 10,480 | ..... |
| Wm. M. Byers..... | 55 | Sycamore..... | DeKalb..... | New York..... | Farmer..... | Rep..... | 11,364 | ..... |
| Wm. P. Callon..... | ..... | Jacksonville..... | Morgan..... | ..... | ..... | Dem..... | 8,848 | ..... |
| Stephen Cannon..... | ..... | Sullivan..... | Moulton..... | ..... | ..... | Dem..... | 8,864 | ..... |
| Wm. L. Chambers..... | 42 | Clinton..... | DeWitt..... | Illinois..... | Lawyer..... | Rep..... | 7,895 | ..... |
| Hiram H. Chesley..... | 32 | Louisville..... | Clay..... | Maine..... | Lawyer..... | Rep..... | 9,342 | ..... |
| Amos D. Clover..... | ..... | Gardner..... | Grundy..... | ..... | ..... | Dem..... | 6,865 | ..... |
| John H. Collier..... | 32 | Gibson City..... | Ford..... | ..... | Merchant..... | Dem..... | 8,358 | ..... |
| Thomas Connelly..... | 29 | McLeansboro..... | Hamilton..... | Illinois..... | Lawyer..... | Rep..... | 6,429 | ..... |
| Ed. L. Cronkrite..... | 44 | Freeport..... | Stephenson..... | New York..... | Merchant..... | Ind..... | 8,634 | ..... |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|------|--------|
| Lucien B. Crooker | 36 | Mendota | LaSalle | Vermont | Lawyer | Rep. | 9,715 |
| Alfred S. Curtis | 40 | Oneida | Knox | New York | Laborer | Rep. | 11,066 |
| Hope S. Davis | 54 | Quincy | Adams | New Jersey | Tobacconist | Dem. | 9,688 |
| Edward M. Dennis | 60 | Waukegan | Lake | Massachusetts | Physician | Rep. | 5,964 |
| John S. Dewey | 36 | Chicago | Maidson | Ireland | Lawyer | Dem. | 7,040 |
| Michael Dunne | 36 | Chicago | Cook | New York | Lawyer | Rep. | 5,946 |
| Chas. L. Easton | 36 | Jerseyville | Cook | New York | Lawyer | Rep. | 5,946 |
| John N. English | 36 | Jerseyville | Jersey | New York | Lawyer | Rep. | 5,946 |
| Henry H. Evans | 36 | Aurora | Kane | New York | Lawyer | Rep. | 8,488 |
| Wm. M. Evans | 36 | Greenville | Bond | New York | Lawyer | Rep. | 5,417 |
| Chas. Feshender | 36 | Greenville | Bond | New York | Lawyer | Rep. | 6,579 |
| Theop. T. Fountain | 36 | DuQuoin | Marshall | New York | Lawyer | Dem. | 6,611 |
| John F. Fitch | 50 | New Berlin | Perry | New York | Lawyer | Dem. | 6,611 |
| John P. Fox | 47 | Geneseo | Sangamon | Illinois | Farmer | Rep. | 7,346 |
| Thomas J. Fritts | 37 | Cold Spring | Henry | New Hampshire | Farmer | Rep. | 11,884 |
| Alvan Gilbert | 37 | Rossville | Shelby | Indiana | Physician | Rep. | 11,884 |
| Charles F. Gill | 47 | LaHarpe | Vermilion | New York | Banker | Rep. | 10,458 |
| Luke H. Goodrich | 42 | Braidwood | Hancock | New York | Banker | Rep. | 7,426 |
| Ross Graham | 42 | Carmi | White | New York | Merchant | Rep. | 6,639 |
| Flavel K. Granger | 42 | McHenry | McHenry | New York | Merchant | Rep. | 8,915 |
| George B. Gray | 42 | Pontiac | Livingston | New York | Merchant | Rep. | 9,352 |
| Rufus M. Grenel | 60 | Cordova | Rock Island | Pennsylvania | Farmer | Rep. | 6,884 |
| B. F. Hall | 60 | Hardin | Calhoun | Pennsylvania | Farmer | Dem. | 8,757 |
| John H. Halley | 60 | Newton | Jasper | Pennsylvania | Farmer | Dem. | 9,032 |
| R. Hofferman | 40 | Mattoon | Coles | Ireland | Shoemaker | Dem. | 10,256 |
| J. H. Hendrickson | 51 | Mendon | Adams | Ireland | Shoemaker | Dem. | 9,090 |
| James Herrington | 50 | Geneva | Kane | Ohio | Farmer | Dem. | 9,482 |
| James J. Heron | 50 | Pri celon | Bureau | Pennsylvania | Farmer | Dem. | 7,527 |
| Samuel M. Heslet | 50 | Meriden | LaSalle | Pennsylvania | Farmer | Dem. | 6,816 |
| P. J. Hickey | 50 | Chicago | Cook | Pennsylvania | Farmer | Rep. | 9,660 |
| A. Hogge | 50 | Greenland | Fayette | Pennsylvania | Farmer | Dem. | 8,313 |
| George H. Hollister | 50 | Rockton | Winnebago | Pennsylvania | Farmer | Dem. | 7,263 |
| Solomon P. Hopkins | 49 | Chicago | Cook | New York | Stock Dealer | Rep. | 7,620 |
| Daniel J. Hurd | 56 | Lafayette | Stark | New Jersey | Merchant | Rep. | 11,237 |
| | | | | New Jersey | Merchant | Rep. | 7,496 |

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.—Continued.

| Name. | Age | Post Office. | County. | Nativity. | Occupation. | Politics. | Vote Re- celv'd | Boarding Place. |
|----------------------|-------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Alex. M. Irvin..... | 35 | Cairo..... | Alexander.. | Illinois..... | Late Sheriff... | Dem. | 6,525 | ..... |
| Samuel S. Jack..... | 40 | Decatur..... | Macon..... | Pennsylvania | Teacher..... | Ind. | 6,102 | ..... |
| William A. James.... | 38 | Highland Park | Lake..... | Rhode Island. | Merchant..... | Rep. | 8,560 | ..... |
| Nelson D. Jay..... | 59 | Elmwood..... | Peoria..... | Pennsylvania. | Druggist..... | Dem. | 7,900 | ..... |
| Joseph J. Kearney.. | 43 | Chicago..... | Cook..... | New York..... | Dept. Sheriff. | Dem. | 9,223 | ..... |
| John H. Kedzie..... | ..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... | ..... | ..... | Rep. | 8,555 | ..... |
| Lucien King..... | ..... | Kane..... | Greene.... | ..... | ..... | Dem. | 8,879 | ..... |
| Peter Kiolbassea.... | ..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... | ..... | ..... | Rep. | 7,050 | ..... |
| George C. Kiehm.... | ..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... | ..... | ..... | Dem. | 6,028 | ..... |
| John A. Koplin..... | ..... | Buckley..... | Iroquois.. | ..... | ..... | Rep. | 9,663 | ..... |
| Frederick Kouks.... | ..... | Eagle Lake.. | Will..... | ..... | ..... | Rep. | 4,414 | ..... |
| Joseph F. Lattimer.. | 36 | Abingdon.... | Knox..... | Illinois..... | Farmer..... | Rep. | 10,995 | ..... |
| John A. Leeper..... | 44 | Farmington.. | Fulton.... | Ohio..... | Farmer..... | Rep. | 9,155 | ..... |
| William Ludsey..... | ..... | Martinsville. | Clark..... | ..... | ..... | Rep. | 15,446 | ..... |
| Peter S. Lott..... | ..... | Newark..... | Kendall.. | ..... | ..... | Rep. | 10,429 | ..... |
| Sepimus P. Mace.... | ..... | Percy..... | Randolph.. | ..... | ..... | Dem. | 8,216 | ..... |
| Asa C. Mathews..... | 43 | Pittsfield.... | Pike..... | Illinois..... | Lawyer..... | Rep. | 12,619 | ..... |
| Wm. T. McCreery.... | 41 | Huntsville.. | Schuyler.. | Ireland..... | Farmer..... | Dem. | 9,906 | ..... |
| Robert L. McKinlay. | 36 | Paris..... | Edgar..... | Ohio..... | Lawyer..... | Dem. | 10,374 | ..... |
| Thomas E. Merritt.. | 41 | Salem..... | Marion.... | New York.... | Lawyer..... | Dem. | 6,689 | ..... |
| Thomas F. Mitchell. | 48 | Bloomington. | McLean.. | Ohio..... | Lumber Mer't | Dem. | 9,271 | ..... |
| Gersham Monahan.. | 47 | Greenup..... | Cumberland | Indiana..... | Merchant..... | Rep. | 12,245 | ..... |
| Thos. M. Mooneyham | ..... | Benton..... | Franklin.. | ..... | ..... | Dem. | 7,216 | ..... |
| Wm. A. Moore..... | ..... | Morton..... | Tazewell.. | ..... | ..... | Dem. | 9,526 | ..... |
| Wm. S. Morris..... | 34 | Elizabethton. | Hardin... | Illinois..... | Lawyer..... | Rep. | 7,788 | ..... |
| Isaac L. Morrison.. | ..... | Jacksonville. | Morgan... | ..... | ..... | Rep. | 9,968 | ..... |
| Wm. E. Morrison.... | ..... | Morrissonville | Christian | ..... | ..... | Dem. | 9,801 | ..... |
| Henry A. Neal..... | 29 | Charleston.. | Coles..... | New Hampsber. | Lawyer..... | Rep. | 8,848 | ..... |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------|--------|
| Edward H. Nevitt..... | Albany..... | Whiteside..... | Ohio..... | Farmer..... | Rep..... | 8,935 |
| Jacob H. Oakwood..... | Catlin..... | Vermilion..... | Illinois..... | Lawyer..... | Rep..... | 10,214 |
| John Mayo Palmer..... | Springfield..... | Sagamou..... | Illinois..... | Physician..... | Dem..... | 9,080 |
| Francis M. Pearce..... | Alhambra..... | Madison..... | Ohio..... | Farmer..... | Dem..... | 6,422 |
| Alonzo D. Pierce..... | Golconda..... | Pope..... | Illinois..... | Farmer..... | Rep..... | 7,496 |
| Peter Phillips..... | Webb's Hill..... | Franklin..... | Illinois..... | Farmer..... | Rep..... | 12,249 |
| Burrel Phillips..... | Hillsboro..... | Montgom'y..... | New York..... | Lawyer..... | Dem..... | 8,501 |
| Daniel H. Pinney..... | Joliet..... | Will..... | Tennessee..... | Capitalist..... | Ind..... | 9,036 |
| Starkley E. Powell..... | Winchester..... | Scott..... | Tennessee..... | Capitalist..... | Dem..... | 9,357 |
| Abijah Powers..... | Sterling..... | Whiteside..... | Massachusetts..... | Farmer..... | Rep..... | 9,935 |
| Eli V. Raley..... | Granville..... | Putnam..... | Pennsylvania..... | Farmer..... | Dem..... | 6,269 |
| George D. Ramsey..... | Xenia..... | Clay..... | Ohio..... | Physician..... | Dem..... | 16,153 |
| Joel A. Ramsey..... | Cazenovia..... | Woodford..... | Vermont..... | Farmer..... | Rep..... | 6,340 |
| John J. Reaburn..... | Denver..... | Hancock..... | West Virginia..... | Physician..... | Dem..... | 7,412 |
| Andrew J. Reavill..... | Flat Rock..... | Crawford..... | Maine..... | Editor..... | Dem..... | 9,740 |
| George W. Reed..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... | ..... | Editor..... | Rep..... | 8,497 |
| Frederick Remann..... | Vandalia..... | Fayette..... | ..... | Lawyer..... | Rep..... | 7,642 |
| Charles F. Robison..... | Ellisville..... | Fulton..... | ..... | Lawyer..... | Dem..... | 9,777 |
| Nathan' P. Robinson..... | Eflingham..... | Eflingham..... | ..... | ..... | Dem..... | 9,234 |
| John A. Roche..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... | ..... | ..... | Rep..... | 7,562 |
| Thomas P. Rogers..... | Bloomington..... | McLean..... | Ohio..... | Physician..... | Dem..... | 8,122 |
| Joseph C. Ross..... | Lincoln..... | Logan..... | ..... | ..... | Rep..... | 8,122 |
| Cornelius Rourke..... | Petersburg..... | Meuar..... | Ireland..... | Lumber Mer..... | Dem..... | 9,153 |
| Richard Rowett..... | Carlinville..... | Macoupin..... | England..... | Farmer..... | Rep..... | 12,400 |
| Conrad Secret..... | Watseka..... | Iroquois..... | ..... | Physician..... | Rep..... | 6,423 |
| Austin O. Sexton..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... | Illinois..... | Lawyer..... | Dem..... | 6,935 |
| James Shaw..... | Mt. Carroll..... | Carroll..... | ..... | Lawyer..... | Rep..... | 8,723 |
| Henry F. Sheridan..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... | ..... | ..... | Dem..... | 8,943 |
| Elijah B. Sherman..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... | Vermont..... | Lawyer..... | Rep..... | 8,663 |
| Eugene A. Sittig..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... | Germany..... | Publisher..... | Rep..... | 4,816 |
| Dietrich C. Smith..... | Pekin..... | Tazewell..... | Germany..... | Banker..... | Rep..... | 8,586 |
| Dewitt W. Smith..... | Bates..... | Sangamon..... | Illinois..... | Farmer..... | Dem..... | 9,699 |
| Joseph E. Smith..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... | Maine..... | Lawyer..... | Dem..... | 15,789 |
| John M. Stowell..... | Mt. Carroll..... | Carroll..... | ..... | ..... | Dem..... | 6,362 |

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.—*Concluded.*

| Name. | Age | Post Office. | County. | Nativity. | Occupation. | Politics. | Vote Received. | Boarding Place. |
|----------------------|-------|--------------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|
| James S. Taggart.... | 56 | Ridott..... | Stephenson. | Pennsylvania .. | Farmer..... | Rep. | 9,337 | ..... |
| Daniel C. Taylor.... | ..... | Kankakee..... | Kankakee..... | ..... | ..... | Dem | 11,346 | ..... |
| James B. Taylor.... | ..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... | ..... | ..... | Rep. | 10,534 | ..... |
| Jno. W. E. Thomas.. | 33 | Chicago..... | Cook..... | Alabama..... | Teacher..... | Rep. | 11,532 | ..... |
| W. H. Thompson.... | ..... | Chicago..... | Cook..... | ..... | ..... | Rep. | 6,165 | ..... |
| Frans N. Tice..... | 47 | Forreston .. | Ogle..... | Maryland..... | Farmer..... | Rep. | 10,331 | ..... |
| Richard Tierney.... | ..... | Okawville.... | Washington | ..... | ..... | Rep. | 6,984 | ..... |
| Bernard H. Truesdel. | ..... | Amboy..... | Lee..... | ..... | ..... | Dem. | 11,967 | ..... |
| Hiram Tyrell..... | 55 | Plum River .. | Jo Daviess.. | Vermont..... | Farmer..... | Rep. | 8,756 | ..... |
| George P. Walker .. | 39 | Warsaw..... | Hancock .. | Illinois..... | Farmer..... | Dem. | 8,203 | ..... |
| Hampton W. Wall .. | 44 | Staunton .. | Macoupin .. | Illinois..... | Banker..... | Dem. | 9,313 | ..... |
| James M. Washburn. | 50 | Carterville.. | Williamson. | Tennessee.. | Farmer..... | Ind... | 7,609 | ..... |
| E. B. Watkins..... | 43 | Mound City. | Pulaski..... | Kentucky... | Lawyer..... | Dem. | 9,881 | ..... |
| John W. Wells..... | 29 | Marissa..... | St. Clair... Cook..... | Massachusetts. | Printer..... | Rep. | 7,007 | ..... |
| Moses J. Wentworth. | 28 | Chicago..... | McDonough | New Hampshire | Lawyer..... | Dem. | 7,148 | ..... |
| E. K. Westfall..... | 37 | Bushnell.... | Mason..... | Indiana..... | Physician.... | Rep. | 8,540 | ..... |
| Jacob Wheeler..... | 42 | Havana..... | McDonough | Ohio..... | Ag. Implem'ts | Rep. | 13,621 | ..... |
| Charles H. Whitaker. | 29 | Macomb..... | McDonough | Pennsylvania | Editor..... | Dem. | 10,006 | ..... |
| James M. Whitaker.. | 60 | Summerfield. | St. Clair... St. Clair... Belleville.. | Delaware..... | Farmer..... | Dem. | 8,568 | ..... |
| Alonzo Wilderman.. | ..... | Belleville.. | St. Clair... St. Clair... Washington. | ..... | ..... | Dem. | 8,254 | ..... |
| W. L. R. Wilkinson.. | ..... | Friendsville. | Jefferson.. | Tennessee.. | Merchant.... | Rep. | 8,369 | ..... |
| T. J. Williams..... | 37 | Spring Gar'n. | McLean..... | Ohio..... | Lawyer..... | Rep. | 7,751 | ..... |
| John F. Winter..... | 30 | Bloomington. | Peoria..... | ..... | ..... | Rep. | 9,340 | ..... |
| Latham A. Wood.... | ..... | Chillicothe.. | Jackson.... | ..... | Lawyer..... | Rep. | 6,957 | ..... |
| Wm. H. Woodward.. | 29 | Carbondale .. | DuPage..... | England..... | Farmer..... | Rep. | 6,674 | ..... |
| James G. Wright.... | 53 | Naperville... Mt. Sterling. | Brown..... | Illinois..... | Lawyer..... | Rep. | 14,338 | ..... |
| Wm. L. Vandeventer | 39 | Chicago..... | Cook..... | Prussia..... | Lawyer..... | Dem. | 9,989 | ..... |
| Arno Voss..... | 55 | Chicago..... | Mont'g'mry. | Maryland... | Lawyer..... | Dem. | 8,244 | ..... |
| David H. Zepp..... | 31 | Nokomis..... | Mont'g'mry. | Maryland... | Lawyer..... | Rep. | 14,095 | |

SOUTH SIDE OF THE SQUARE,

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

P. W. HART'S

CHEAP



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COMBS, BRUSHES, SOAPS,

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, HAIR OILS,

KNIVES, SCISSORS, TRUSSES,

COPY BOOKS,

PRESSES,

INITIAL PAPER,

SCHOOL BOOKS, SLATES, PENCILS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

SOUTH SIDE OF THE SQUARE,

directly opposite South Gate of the *old* State House,
now *new* Court House.

OFFICIAL VOTE
Of the State of Illinois in 1876, for President, Governor and Lieut-Governor, by Counties

| COUNTIES. | Hayes and Wheeler. | Tilden and Hendricks. | Cooper and Cary. | Shelby M. Cullom. | Lewis Steward. | Andrew Shuman. | A. A. Glenn | James H. Pickrell. |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Adams..... | 4,953 | 6,308 | 41 | 4,973 | 6,318 | 4,980 | 6,322 | 35 |
| Alexander | 1,219 | 1,280 | ..... | 1,224 | 1,278 | 1,223 | 1,278 | ..... |
| Bond..... | 1,520 | 1,142 | 17 | 1,532 | 1,147 | 1,525 | 1,141 | 15 |
| Boone..... | 1,965 | 363 | 43 | 1,963 | 410 | 1,966 | 363 | 43 |
| Brown..... | 944 | 1,495 | 183 | 937 | 1,676 | 871 | 1,720 | 14 |
| Bureau..... | 3,719 | 2,218 | 145 | 3,721 | 2,352 | 3,723 | 2,340 | 123 |
| Calhoun | 441 | 900 | ..... | 431 | 908 | 438 | 903 | ..... |
| Carroll | 2,231 | 918 | 111 | 2,258 | 996 | 2,233 | 924 | 107 |
| Cass..... | 1,209 | 1,618 | 74 | 1,219 | 1,673 | 1,211 | 1,630 | 56 |
| Champaign | 4,530 | 3,103 | 604 | 4,498 | 3,699 | 4,502 | 3,074 | 661 |
| Christian | 2,501 | 3,287 | 207 | 2,515 | 3,472 | 2,503 | 3,281 | 215 |
| Clark..... | 1,814 | 2,197 | 236 | 1,815 | 2,420 | 1,810 | 2,199 | 228 |
| Clay..... | 1,416 | 1,541 | 112 | 1,432 | 1,645 | 1,431 | 1,54 | ..... |
| Clinton..... | 1,329 | 1,989 | 132 | 1,346 | 2,102 | 1,336 | 1,988 | 127 |
| Coles..... | 2,957 | 2,822 | 102 | 2,967 | 2,917 | 2,970 | 2,831 | 97 |
| Cook..... | 37,900 | 39,298 | ..... | 37,997 | 38,178 | 37,813 | 38,293 | 285 |
| Crawford | 1,355 | 1,643 | 38 | 1,363 | 1,680 | 1,357 | 1,622 | 18 |
| Cumberland | 1,145 | 1,407 | 129 | 1,162 | 1,515 | 1,155 | 1,406 | 125 |
| DeKalb | 3,679 | 1,413 | 65 | 3,686 | 1,420 | 3,690 | 1,408 | 53 |
| DeWitt | 1,928 | 1,174 | 746 | 1,937 | 1,909 | 1,935 | 1,170 | 794 |
| Douglas | 1,631 | 1,357 | 94 | 1,640 | 1,450 | 1,634 | 1,374 | 88 |
| DuPage..... | 2,129 | 1,276 | 25 | 2,125 | 1,298 | 2,128 | 1,276 | 25 |
| Edgar..... | 2,715 | 2,883 | 161 | 2,719 | 3,045 | 2,718 | 2,909 | 143 |
| Edwards..... | 970 | 466 | 61 | 968 | 525 | 967 | 462 | 64 |
| Effingham | 1,145 | 2,265 | 43 | 1,162 | 2,288 | 1,151 | 2,259 | 42 |

OFFICIAL VOTE.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Fayette..... | 1,881 | 2,421 | 57 | 1,879 | 2,473 | 1,877 | 2,473 | 55 |
| Ford..... | 1,601 | 2,742 | 204 | 1,618 | 928 | 1,608 | 745 | 204 |
| Franklin..... | 966 | 1,302 | 391 | 990 | 1,649 | 965 | 1,299 | 393 |
| Fulton..... | 4,187 | 4,669 | 89 | 4,187 | 4,760 | 4,181 | 4,677 | 91 |
| Gallatin..... | 703 | 1,140 | 282 | 729 | 1,390 | 707 | 1,133 | 280 |
| Greene..... | 1,695 | 3,160 | 1 | 1,688 | 3,164 | 1,692 | 3,171 | 2 |
| Grundy..... | 1,996 | 1,142 | 108 | 1,999 | 1,244 | 1,995 | 1,142 | 107 |
| Hamilton..... | 627 | 1,433 | 770 | 670 | 2,115 | 629 | 1,415 | 770 |
| Hancock..... | 3,496 | 4,207 | 39 | 3,521 | 4,227 | 3,504 | 4,209 | ..... |
| Hardin..... | 330 | 611 | 124 | 329 | 744 | 329 | 610 | 135 |
| Henderson..... | 1,315 | 1,015 | 1 | 1,319 | 1,019 | 1,317 | 1,022 | 1 |
| Henry..... | 4,177 | 1,928 | 340 | 4,208 | 2,204 | 4,191 | 1,916 | 312 |
| Ironquois..... | 3,768 | 2,578 | 249 | 3,773 | 2,812 | 3,771 | 2,572 | 248 |
| Jackson..... | 2,040 | 2,071 | 106 | 2,044 | 2,180 | 2,043 | 2,074 | 105 |
| Jasper..... | 918 | 1,461 | 106 | 912 | 1,562 | 921 | 1,461 | 102 |
| Jefferson..... | 1,346 | 1,667 | 647 | 1,273 | 2,243 | 1,345 | 1,654 | 660 |
| Jersey..... | 1,345 | 2,165 | ..... | 1,349 | 2,164 | 1,345 | 2,170 | ..... |
| JoDavies..... | 2,907 | 2,276 | 140 | 2,929 | 2,375 | 2,916 | 2,169 | 138 |
| Johnson..... | 1,367 | 893 | 61 | 1,370 | 950 | 1,370 | 898 | 54 |
| Kane..... | 5,398 | 2,850 | 172 | 5,403 | 2,989 | 5,405 | 2,859 | 164 |
| Kankakee..... | 2,627 | 1,363 | 126 | 2,633 | 1,488 | 2,626 | 1,371 | 129 |
| Kendall..... | 1,869 | 524 | 309 | 1,763 | 914 | 1,821 | 519 | 355 |
| Knox..... | 3,235 | 2,632 | 141 | 3,284 | 2,716 | 3,244 | 2,617 | 141 |
| Lake..... | 2,619 | 1,647 | 55 | 2,635 | 1,677 | 2,618 | 1,647 | 59 |
| LaSalle..... | 6,278 | 6,001 | 514 | 6,323 | 6,440 | 6,301 | 6,012 | 490 |
| Lawrence..... | 1,198 | 1,329 | 27 | 1,194 | 1,355 | 1,194 | 1,328 | 26 |
| Lee..... | 3,087 | 2,080 | 100 | 3,072 | 2,193 | 3,085 | 2,099 | 109 |
| Livingston..... | 3,550 | 2,134 | 1,170 | 3,509 | 3,327 | 3,521 | 1,936 | 1,404 |
| Logan..... | 2,788 | 2,595 | 37 | 2,774 | 2,629 | 2,786 | 2,609 | 3 |
| Macon..... | 3,120 | 2,782 | 268 | 3,119 | 3,039 | 3,072 | 1,473 | 1,519 |
| Macoupin..... | 3,567 | 4,076 | 114 | 3,575 | 4,173 | 3,563 | 4,173 | ..... |
| Madison..... | 4,730 | 4,076 | 39 | 4,596 | 4,729 | 4,579 | 4,747 | 32 |
| Marion..... | 2,009 | 2,444 | 209 | 2,018 | 2,643 | 2,013 | 2,440 | 212 |
| Marshall..... | 1,553 | 1,430 | 135 | 1,574 | 1,544 | 1,563 | 1,428 | 129 |

OFFICIAL VOTE.—Continued.

| COUNTIES. | Hayes and Wheeler. | Tilden and Hendricks. | Cooper and Cary. | Shelby M. Cullom. | Lewis Steward. | Andrew Shuman. | A. A. Glenn | James H. Pickrell. |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Mason..... | 1,566 | 1,930 | 86 | 1,574 | 2,005 | 1,573 | 1,942 | 80 |
| Massac..... | 1,231 | 793 | 20 | 1,229 | 817 | 1,231 | 793 | 20 |
| McDonogh..... | 2,952 | 2,811 | 347 | 2,950 | 3,142 | 2,949 | 2,812 | 351 |
| McHenry..... | 3,465 | 1,874 | 34 | 3,461 | 1,919 | 3,466 | 1,877 | 39 |
| McLean..... | 6,363 | 4,410 | 518 | 6,341 | 4,959 | 6,359 | 4,371 | 585 |
| Menard..... | 1,115 | 1,657 | 10 | 1,112 | 1,603 | 1,119 | 1,600 | 9 |
| Mercer..... | 2,209 | 1,428 | 90 | 2,213 | 1,530 | 2,212 | 1,440 | 85 |
| Monroe..... | 845 | 1,651 | 7 | 855 | 1,642 | 848 | 1,646 | ..... |
| Montgomery..... | 2,486 | 3,013 | 201 | 2,512 | 3,188 | 2,499 | 3,010 | 193 |
| Morgan..... | 3,069 | 3,174 | 109 | 3,103 | 3,244 | 3,072 | 3,168 | 114 |
| Moultrie..... | 1,245 | 1,672 | 28 | 1,250 | 1,690 | 1,251 | 1,671 | 23 |
| Ogle..... | 3,833 | 1,921 | 104 | 3,849 | 1,999 | 3,841 | 4,919 | 115 |
| Peoria..... | 4,665 | 5,443 | 95 | 4,704 | 5,460 | 4,678 | 5,405 | 91 |
| Perry..... | 1,541 | 1,383 | 48 | 1,530 | 1,438 | 1,529 | 1,390 | 47 |
| Piatt..... | 1,807 | 1,316 | 117 | 1,812 | 1,440 | 1,809 | 1,250 | 243 |
| Pike..... | 3,055 | 4,040 | 35 | 3,061 | 4,074 | 3,060 | 4,047 | 27 |
| Pope..... | 1,319 | 800 | 5 | 1,311 | 849 | 1,320 | 809 | 36 |
| Pulaski..... | 1,043 | 772 | ..... | 1,044 | 769 | 1,044 | 768 | ..... |
| Putnam..... | 646 | 450 | 14 | 648 | 473 | 649 | 460 | 11 |
| Randolph..... | 2,337 | 2,589 | 2 | 2,371 | 2,588 | 2,369 | 2,592 | ..... |
| Richland..... | 1,410 | 1,552 | 55 | 1,412 | 1,604 | 1,412 | 1,557 | 53 |
| Rock Island..... | 3,912 | 2,838 | 27 | 3,929 | 2,644 | 3,920 | 2,835 | 25 |
| Saline..... | 980 | 1,081 | 641 | 959 | 1,733 | 837 | 1,031 | ..... |
| Sangamon..... | 4,851 | 5,847 | 79 | 5,014 | 5,712 | 4,842 | 5,855 | 75 |
| Schuyler..... | 1,522 | 1,804 | 115 | 1,527 | 1,909 | 1,519 | 1,821 | 110 |
| Scott..... | 910 | 1,269 | 182 | 937 | 1,414 | 905 | 1,266 | 188 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Shelby..... | 2,069 | 3,553 | 341 | 2,102 | 3,821 | 2,074 | 3,555 | 335 |
| Stark..... | 1,440 | 786 | 96 | 1,439 | 880 | 1,434 | 794 | 92 |
| St. Clair..... | 4,708 | 5,891 | 99 | 4,758 | 5,875 | 4,743 | 5,785 | 91 |
| Stephenson..... | 3,198 | 2,758 | 26 | 3,216 | 2,768 | 3,189 | 2,752 | 27 |
| Tazewell..... | 2,850 | 3,171 | 44 | 2,808 | 3,222 | 2,855 | 3,211 | 11 |
| Union..... | 978 | 2,155 | 3 | 973 | 2,163 | 976 | 2,160 | 1 |
| Vermillion..... | 4,372 | 3,031 | 288 | 4,374 | 3,320 | 4,374 | 3,035 | 287 |
| Wabash..... | 680 | 936 | 207 | 696 | 1,092 | 646 | 936 | 210 |
| Warren..... | 2,795 | 1,984 | 138 | 2,806 | 2,102 | 2,801 | 2,030 | 81 |
| Washington..... | 1,911 | 1,671 | 39 | 1,933 | 1,692 | 1,933 | 1,637 | 38 |
| Wayne..... | 1,570 | 1,751 | 482 | 1,581 | 2,195 | 1,541 | 1,682 | 592 |
| White..... | 1,297 | 2,066 | 469 | 1,407 | 2,356 | 1,358 | 2,063 | 471 |
| Whiteside..... | 3,851 | 2,131 | 133 | 3,883 | 2,213 | 3,866 | 2,116 | 133 |
| Will..... | 4,770 | 3,999 | 677 | 4,787 | 4,669 | 4,730 | 3,940 | 771 |
| Williamson..... | 1,672 | 1,644 | 41 | 1,687 | 1,681 | 1,673 | 1,648 | 39 |
| Winnebago..... | 4,505 | 1,568 | 70 | 4,513 | 1,623 | 4,509 | 1,552 | 75 |
| Woodford..... | 1,733 | 2,105 | 237 | 1,737 | 2,329 | 1,736 | 2,109 | 231 |
| Total..... | 278,228 | 258,598 | 16,869 | 279,266 | 272,432 | 278,168 | 256,084 | 17,783 |

Scattering—Prohibition, 131 votes; Anti-Secret Society, 172 votes; James D. Simpson, 155 votes; Samuel French, 170 votes; Samuel B. Allen, 133 votes; A. Y. McCormick, 142 votes.

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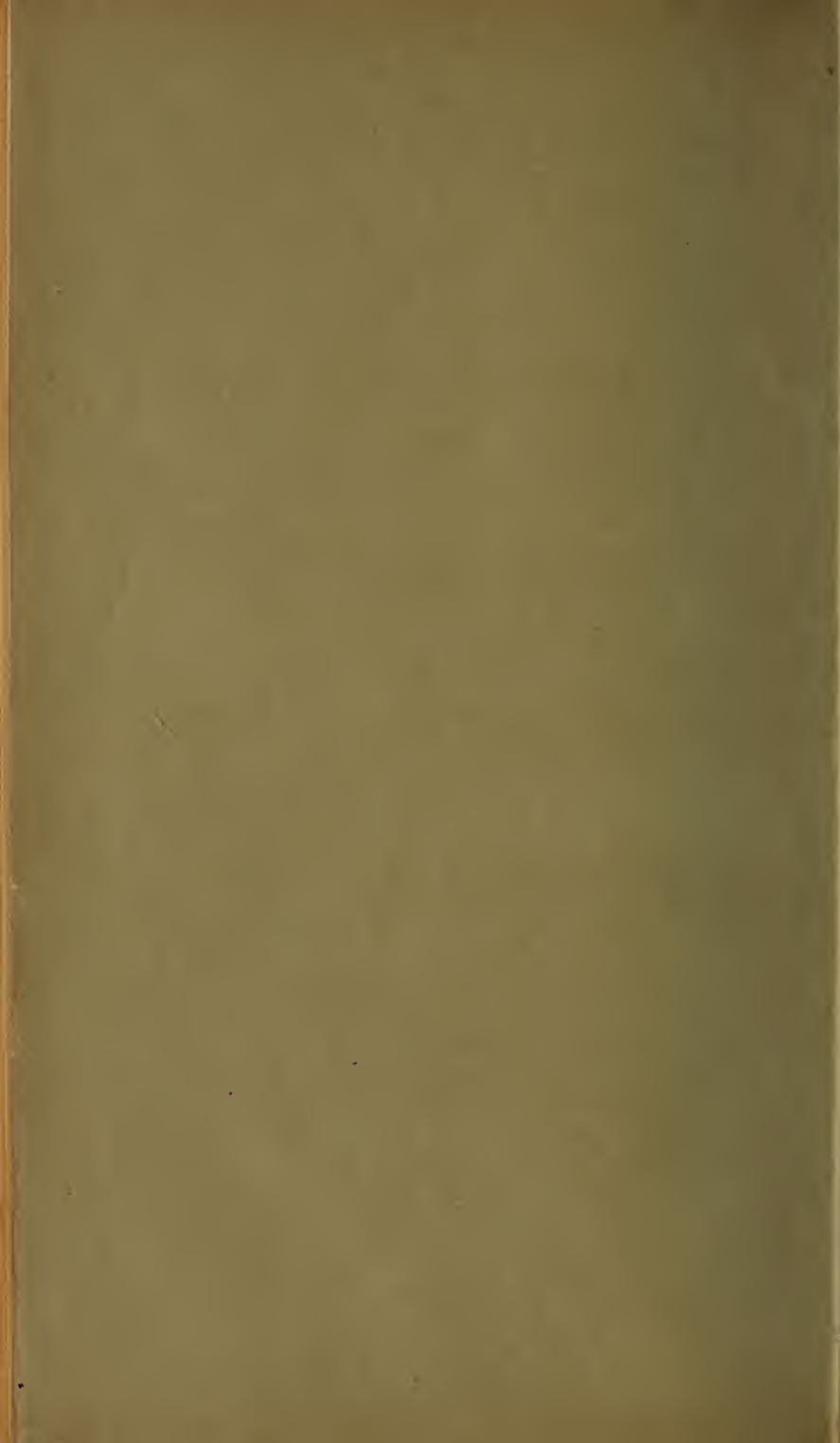
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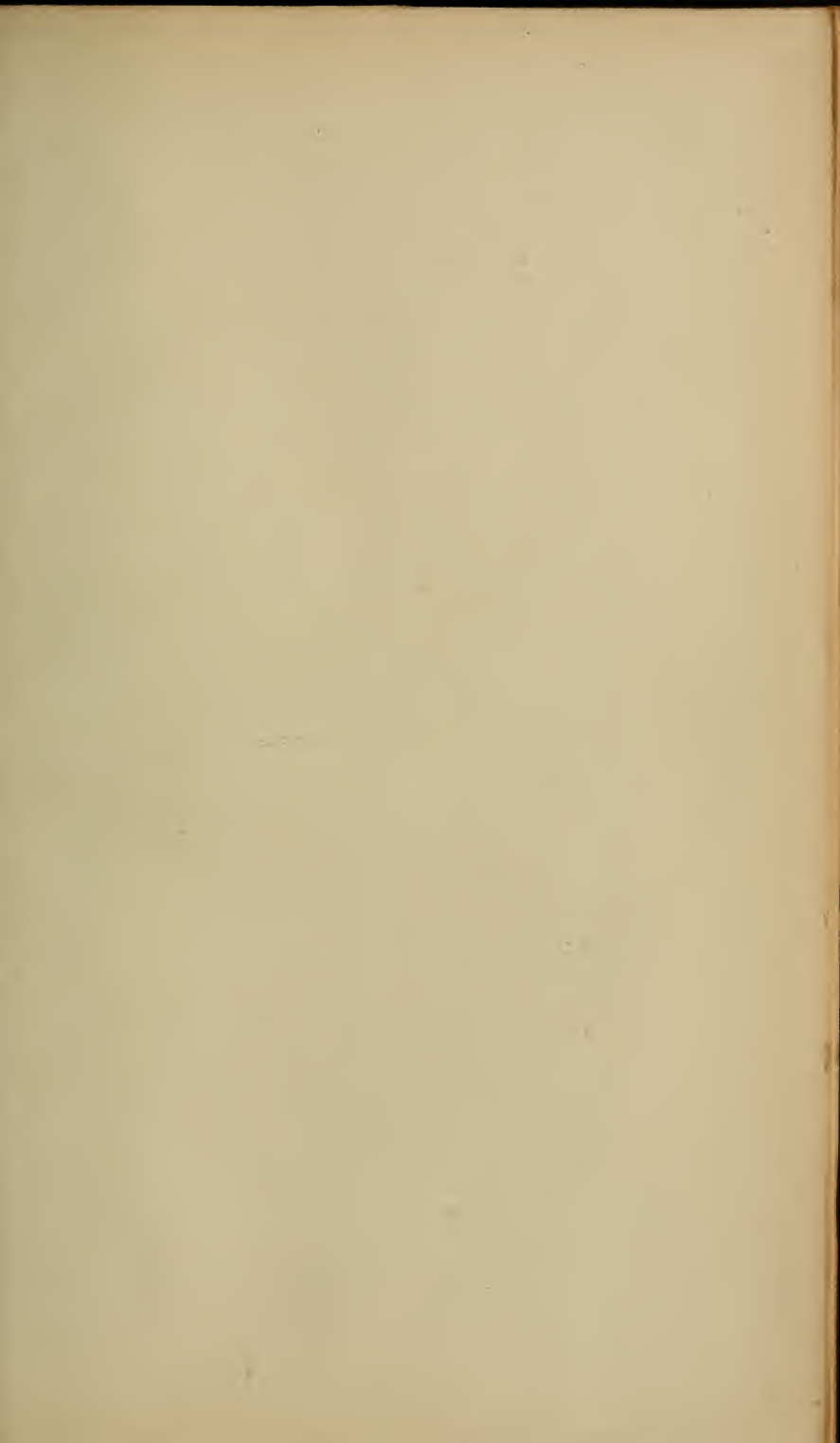
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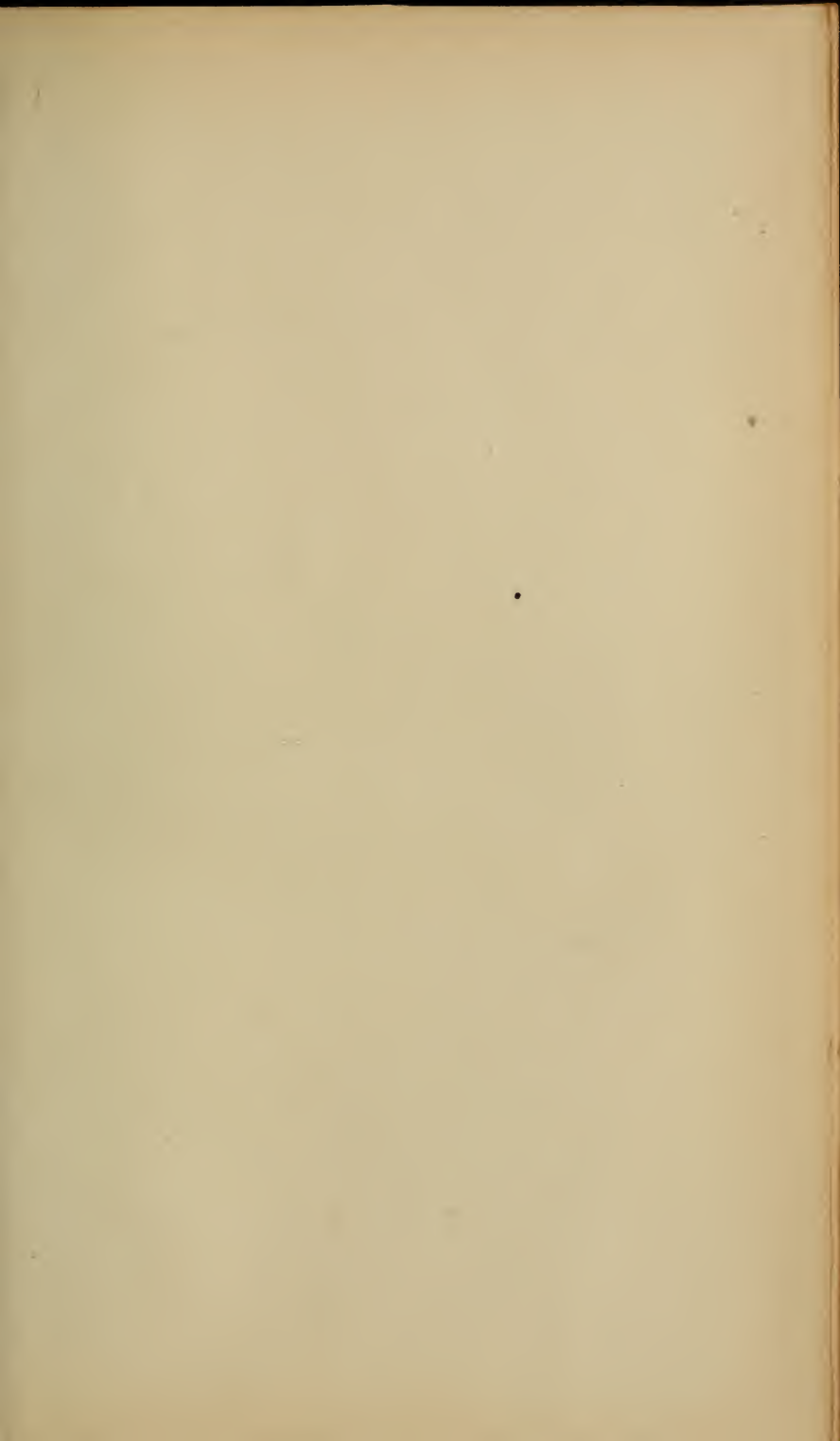
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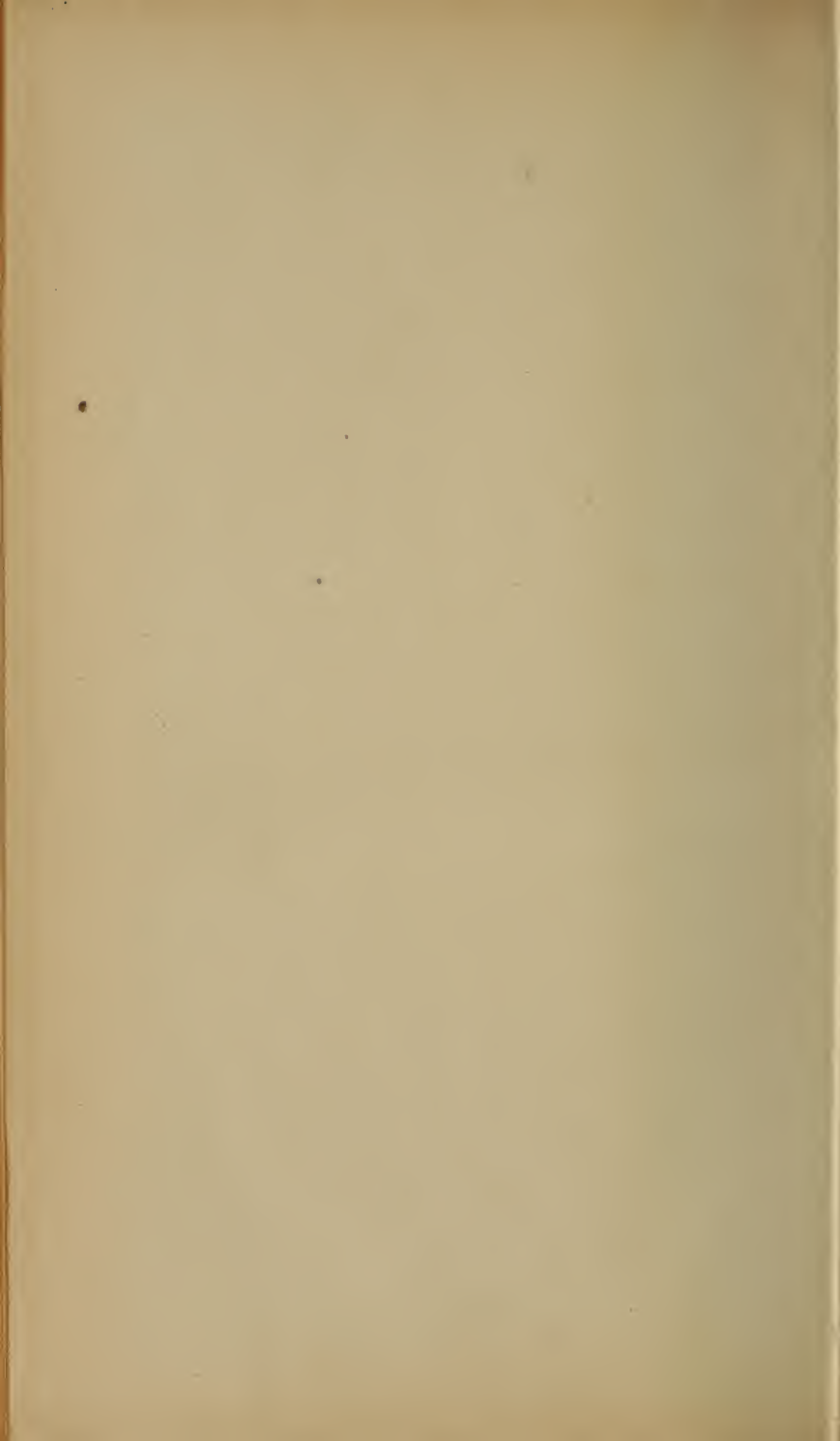
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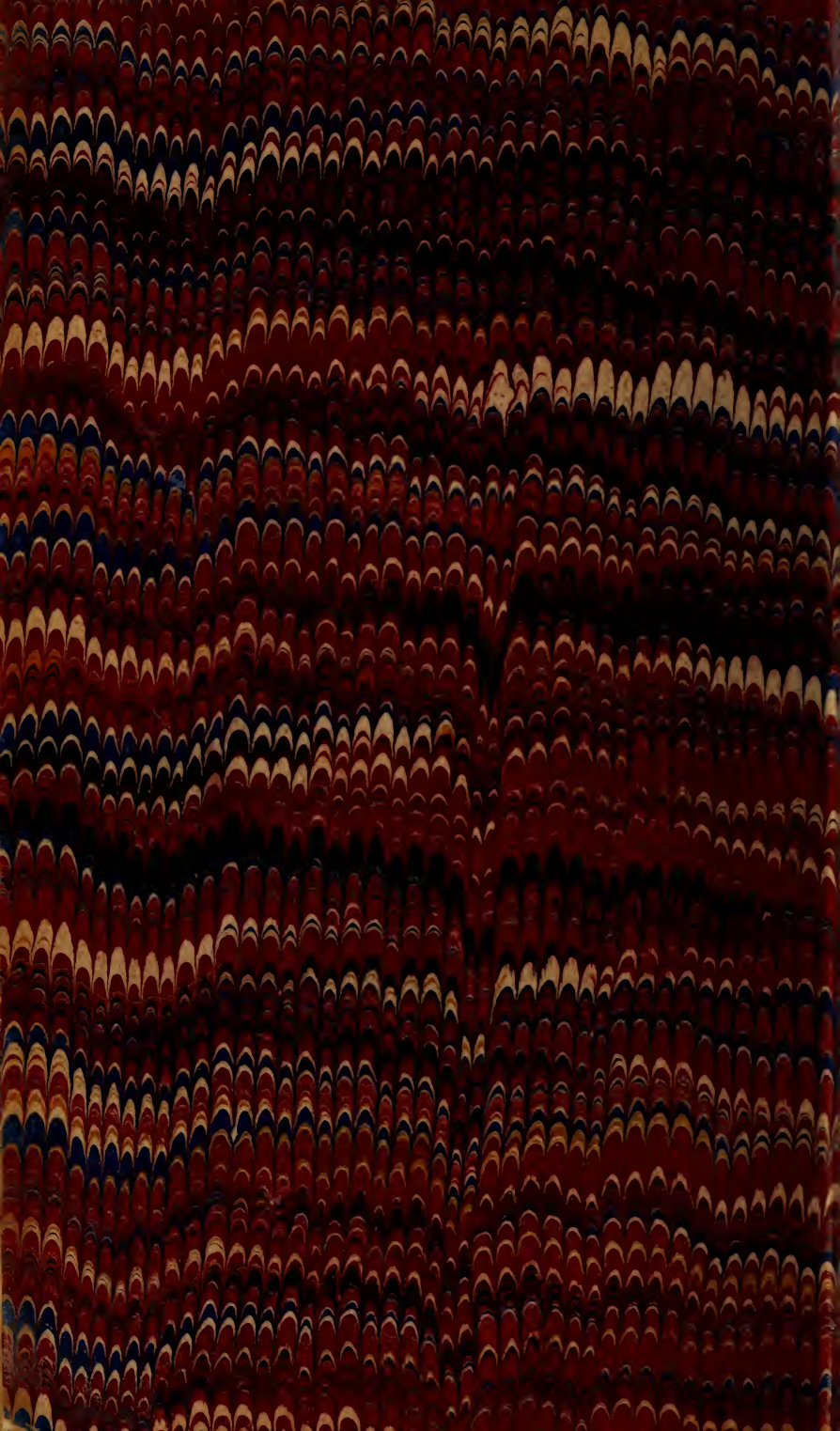


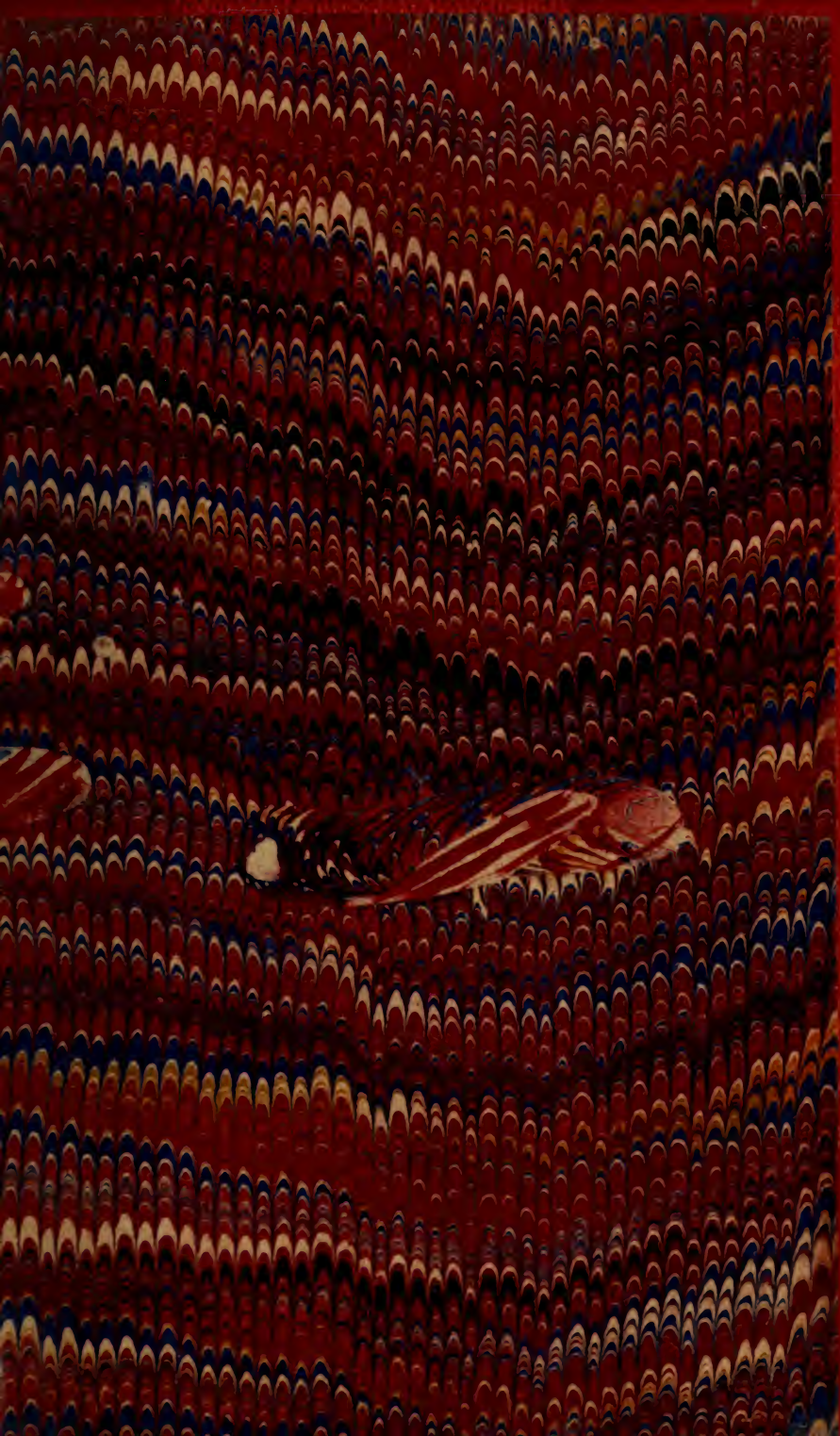












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